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ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO THE OCEAN.

"——ulla."

Occurrit tellus; maria undique, et undique coelum.
P. Virg. mar. Æneid Lib. 5.

Wild and restless tide!—thine ebb and flow,
Mean above thousands, in their dreamless rest;
In thy dark mazes faded, long ago,
Cast on thy heaving and inconstant breast!
Wild shrieks, and loud, from tremulous despair
Or thy deep cells, have pierced the midnight air.

How oft hath sorrow poured a voice of wail
Above thy billows, thou mysterious deep!
Lost were its echoes in the sounding gale—
Unmarked the streaming tears that love might weep:
When none the pallid brow of fear might see,—
Save by the lightning's gleam, o'er dark waves bounding free:

What though bright pearls are in thy silent caves,
Beaming, but not in sunlight;—for the day
Pours not its splendour to their twilight—graves,
Where the dim shoals of gliding monsters play;
What though the coral, and the rubies lie
In thy far depths, thou tone immensity!

What though proud ophir's gold may gem the sand—
Clear shells, and weeds, that slumber in thy breast—
Agate, and amber, from the diamond land—
There may their richness and their splendours rest!
A troubling gloom enthrouds their glory now:
And o'er them heaves thy wild, unceasing flow.

Ah! other pearls have to thy bosom fled—
Bright, pensive eyes, which diamonds outshone,
Purer than sapphire on the waste sands spread;—
And the rich locks of many a lovely one;—
Thou hast thy riches, but the *faded dead*—
Oh! what are they, but pearls remembered!

The cave slumbers in the restless tide—
Its recesses deeper, by the silence there;
And bath of youth cut off in being's pride,
While half their treasures undiscovered were;
Heard, that were mines of tenderness more pure
than gold;

Who may thy tales, thou stormy deep! unfold!

How has the fearful spirit o'er thee poured
Loud prayers to him who rules the Ocean's flow,
While through the abyss of heaven thy whirlwinds
roar'd,
And wreathed thy troubled waves, their foam below;
Love, failed love, is in thy warring breast;
Give back their ashes to a peaceful rest.

Let musing friendship plant the cypress shades
Above their tombs, on the green, quiet land,
Where the night breezes, from the wood arcades,
Steal, with their echoes and their whispers bland;
Let filial sorrow nurse the yew by them,
While young affection pours its requiem. H.US.

TO MY DOG CARLO.

Carlo, thou'rt a fine old fellow,
And I love thee full as well
As when erst thy bounding bellow
Far resounded thro' the dell.

Still thou dearly lov'st to mingle
With the pack that swift pursue
The covey through the hollow dingle,
'To the cheery, wild "halloo."

Carlo,—thou art growing older;
All thy actions seem to say
That thy body soon will moulder,
Intermingling with the clay.

Then, I ween, thy soul will hover
Everlasting life, or death.

Of the two which is the better?
That must on *conditions* be—
If life to faith a debtor,
Better had I been like thee.

But if in Religion's favour
I, at last, resign my soul,
Then I'll live with God, my SAVIOUR,
While unceasing ages roll. J. S. D.

NIGHT.

Hail the night—welcome to me the gloom
Which brings the hours of peaceful rest to man,
Pleasant the calm approach of twilight grey
Throwing her deep'ning shades o'er all around,
Shutting the distant landscape from our view
In the soft mist slow rising from the earth;
Whilst the gay tints of eve fading away,
Melt in the sombre livery of night,
Till darkness hides all nature 'neath its gloom.
Fair then to see the crescent rising pale,
Sailing in lovely beauty thro' the sky,
Or—in her full orb'd splendour bursting forth,
Shedding a blaze of mellow light around,
Now quite obscur'd by some thick sable cloud
Tipp'd round with silver, then from out the gloom
She for an instants' space moves proudly on
Thro' the blue opening of the parting clouds;
Or like a bright veiled beauty, dimly seen
Thro' the thin Recces hurrying o'er her path,
Then high above in the clear ether hung,
She pours a flood of radiance on the earth.
Oh! night has many charms by moonlight hour,
And lovelier than in the glare of day
Seems earth, which sleeps beneath her pensive beam,
The heart grows pure and calm in nights like these,
And holy thoughts awake and rise to heav'n;
But night has other charms, when darkness reigns
Deep dread and voiceless o'er the gloom profound,
When stars like angel eyes thro' the clear sky,
So beautifully bright look down on earth,
Myriads on myriads by and human ken,
When the pale galaxy distinctly seen,
Sits like a crown upon the brow of night;
Its sweet repose upon those distant worlds,
When not a cloud disturbs the dark serene;
While some fairy lifts the soul from earth
And wonders at what her wildest range,
Then thoughts of the long lost, the cherished dead,
Steal in soft sadness o'er the musing mind,
And oft I think, perhaps in some bright star
Now sweetly shining thro' the sable gloom,
The spirits of the dear departed dwell,
In scenes of bliss where sin cannot intrude,
To blight their beauty or to mar their bliss,
Which need no sun nor moon, for God is there,
And Jesus' smile sheds love and peace around.
I hush the sigh and check the half formed wish,
That I from life's dull being were set free,
And mingling in those realms of light divine,
Oft tread, in these still nights when darkness rests,
In solemn steps upon the thick veiled earth,
I think blest spirits may be hovering near,
Sent down on messages of love to men,
Perhaps, to guard our slumbering hours, while we,
Unconscious of all danger soundly sleep,
Or where the hapless mourners wakeful lie,
Steeping their pillows in their bitter tears,
Unseen they come, diffusing heavenly balm
Upon their wounded hearts, while grateful sleep
Falls sweet and heavy on their weary lids,
Day has its charms—aye many charms to me,
But give me evening with its misty light
For dark and solemn night, whether the ray
Of moonlight beam upon the sleeping earth,
Or the still darkness, when the stars shine out
In gems of beauty on her dusky brow. L. W. F.

THE LADIES' FRIEND.

WOMAN'S ELOQUENCE.

Woman cannot plead at the bar, or preach in the pulpit, or thunder in the senate house. Yet her's is no trifling eloquence. Its powers, though unostentatious in display, is mighty in results. In the retirement of her own family, in the circle of her friends and acquaintances, in the various intercourse of society what a charm can woman spread around her, what a test to every other enjoyment can she impart—what encouragement can she give to virtue, and what reproofs to vice; what aid can she afford to the cause of religion; in short, what an amount of good can she accomplish, and what an immense influence exert, by her mere conversation. Is it not, then, of vast importance that her powers of conversation should be cultivated as a part of the course of her education, and not left, as they too often are, to take their whole character from the adventitious circumstances of life in which she may be placed? But you will inquire how is this to be made matter of instruction; must it not be the result, and the result only, of a young lady's intercourse with polished and intelligent society? I think not. I would allow to such intercourse all the efficacy which it deserves, and doubtless this efficacy is great. But I would go deeper than this; I would go farther back, even to that period of life, when females are not yet considered old enough to mingle in promiscuous society, and especially to bear their part in the conversation of others much their superiors in age and intelligence. I would have the mother, to all the extent of her power, and the instructress, as a part of her course of instruction, devote themselves to this great object. This is the very way, too, in which all the knowledge that a *young lady is acquiring at school may* be made of practical use; for it may all be introduced into conversation, either for the entertainment or instruction of others.

ILUS.

THE WOMEN OF ENGLAND.

In good society, the men and women always meet together as comparative strangers, however long and however intimately acquainted they may be with each other. So much ceremony, *so much etiquette, so many idle notions*, are forever in the way, that a plain sensible man gets wearied to death, or discouraged in the very outset of his acquaintance with fashionable life. One half appear to be at college, and the other at a boarding school for the greater part of their lives. Things of no moment in his view, are matters of deliberate, grave inquiry with them. They have a settled way of doing every thing and of saying every thing. If they be hot, it is the bow of a somebody or other; if they smile, it is the smile of my lord or my lady so-and-so, (borrowed from the stage, perhaps:) and so, too, if they shrug their shoulders, or lounge about, or toss their pretty heads, or give you a finger to shake, it is all done after the fashion of the week—a month earlier or a month later, and that very fashion would be laughed at as vulgar, in *good society*. If they visit, they visit by proxy—sending their card by a carriage or a footman, who, instead of leaving it at the door, as the fashion used to be, when a show of property prevailed, means his fellow-servants, in a general receiving house, and interchanges cards with them all round. If they inquire after a dear friend's health, who has had a narrow escape, or returned from a long journey, they always do it in the established phraseology of a visiting card—saying neither more nor less, whatever may be the nature of the case; and their very congratulations for marriage, and their condolence for death, are laid in by the pack, ready printed, in the language of a court-circular—the latter provided with a jet border, to prevent mistakes, and put aside for the day of calamity.

They are indeed a people of strangers: they are always on guard: always prepared, they have no opportunity for mutual surprise. They never allow you to call upon a woman there, as we do here, after a single day's acquaintance; they have no droppings-in there, to *say how* d'ye do, or to swallow a cup of tea—that cordial of the heart, which in this country will do more in fifteen minutes toward making people acquainted as they wish to be, than all the grape juice that ever flowed there in a twelve-month. But they have no tea-tables there—no such tea-tables, at any rate, as we have here; if they take tea at all, it is immediately after dinner, and pretty much as they take wine, or as the daughters of France take noyeau; and therefore it is that they are what they are—a people of strangers.

If they make love there, it is in broad day light, with a lawyer at their elbow, a relation or two, or at least a mother, to see that her daughter is not snatched up and run off with before she knows the market value of the dowry to be expected from survivorship. So situated, with people coming and going the livelong day, who on earth could ever manage to get in love?—I do not mean, as I have said before, the love they prattle about in story books, nor the love of the theatre, but a rational, modest love, a rooted, sincere, and holy regard, which becomes, after a time, a perpetual yearning of the heart, a most affectionate solicitude for the comfort of another—not merely for the possession of that other. Nor do I mean love at first sight, though such love as I *do* mean has enough to do with the blood to be the offspring of the heart—of impulse and fever—hope and fear—but love matured by intimacy, and strengthened by trial—that high and serious affection which *they* have toward each other, who know that their hearts are acquainted, and that there is nothing in the hopes or wishes of either to be ashamed of or sorry for.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

SKETCHES, FROM A COLLEGE PORTFOLIO.—No. I.

ANCIENT LITERATURE.

The glories of classic Greece are still admired, though they have long since departed from her shores. The remembrance of that land which cherished the arts, will live in the generous heart, and the inspirations of her genius will remain when the proudest material structures have decayed. While the leaves of Autumn for an hundred generations have passed away, with the Pharaohs and Ptolemies, the Cæsars and Caliphs, the pyramids of Egypt have stood unshaken above the floods of the Nile. They too must crumble at the touch of time, and every vestige of ancient power be swept away. But the structure of Grecian literature shall remain, and, while generous feelings inhabit the scholar's bosom, shall prompt him to glorious emulation.

In the study of ancient literature, we meet with an exuberance of fancy, and in their poetry we find an inspiration which is wholly their own. It is to the modern scholar like unfolding a new page of nature. Fancy then threw her mantle over nature's works, and smiled at her own new creation. With an imagination and sensibility which had not yet been subjected to the tyranny of reason, and with a language which, though copious, flexible, and expressive, employed metaphor, action, and impassioned tones, as necessary instruments of communicating thought, the ancients spoke and sung.

Every object of sense, to such a people, was alive with action and feeling, and it was but one simple and natural act of the imagination to animate them into permanent existences: hence their rural and sylvan deities, which sported on every hill side, or lingered in every forest of ancient Greece. Cytheræa, with her graces, led the dance along the flowery fields. Diana, on the mountain tops, while nymphs clad in their airy garbs, sported mid spacious glades of grandeur and repose. Venus followed far in the boisterous chase, and fawns and satyrs reclined in summer bowers, to listen to the liquid piping of the reed. The voices of heavenly spirits rose from every murmuring forest, whilst the mountain god walked in *majestic loneliness*. An ethereal power was seen to animate every grove; beauteous beings were said to preside over every gushing stream. Fancy gave a mystic origin even to her rivers, her mountains, and her cities. Thebes was begirt by the *magic* muse of Amphion—Delos sailed along the Ægean sea, with its sacred freight, to shun the eye of a jealous deity—the trembling Xanthus bade the warrior stand—the trembling Olympus shook the gods in council on their highest seats, "while the vivid lightning which flashed from its summit was thought to have been hammered out in the workshops of the Cyclops." Such were the imaginary decorations given to nature: fancy threw her veil over every object, giving birth to unnumbered traditions, and scattering over where Elysian flowers; whilst this belief of supernatural presence, reacting on the imagination, gave it a richness approaching to inspiration. The poetry of a nation is but the expression of their feelings, and of their most elevated and refined conceptions. Hence there is nothing with which it is more intimately connected, than with their religion. This is especially true of the ancients. Their divinities were creatures of their own imagination, and their influence was strongly exerted in exciting and giving scope to the inspirations of the bard. Thus the nature of their theology goes far to explain that of their literature. The same fertility of imagination which placed on every mountain some sacred deity, which sanctified every grove with its image, also ruled the camp and the battle fields. The warrior, decked out in crested helmet, became the poet's theme, who breathing upon him inspired paons, animated him to fight for his gods and for his fairy land. Such a literature tended strongly to cherish a spirit of liberty.

Among the ancients, love of country was as sacred as their religion; it was implanted in their bosoms so soon as they could lisp the name of father, and the glory which attended martial achievements, and the eulogies bestowed by their poets on him who had bravely resisted oppression, excited them to freedom. Animated by triumphant songs, by the sacred images of their fathers, and by the delights of their own dear native land, they drove invasion from their shores. Their literature painted in glowing colours the value of liberty, and told them to preserve it unimpaired. Those were the days of her glory; and Greece, from the elevation of her arts, intelligence and freedom, looked abroad on a world of barbarians.

Those days soon rolled away—the fairies that charmed, charmed no longer; truth kindled her torch at the altar of fiction, and her rays dissolved the nymphs from the fancied possessions. Fancy withdrew her veil, and her images retreated down the dark vista where the rays of truth could not enter. The fair plains of Greece were no longer alive with imaginary deities; the harp that bade the warrior smile, and taught the maid to weep, hung mouldering beneath the relics of some favored deity, and the anxious lyre *muffled with its verdure every string*. With the fall of ancient literature, the dark curtain of ignorance was drawn over Europe. The literature of the ancients fluttered long on the horizon's edge, like lights last lingering when the day has gone—but it sunk, and left the world in darkness. That night of ignorance and superstition which for centuries enveloped the world, came at the decline of literature, and fled from the brightness of its rising. Italy was styled the garden of the world—the fairies that had dwelt around the glories of classic Greece, had taken up their abode beside the luxuriance of an Italian sun. The frolic ring was again formed upon the verdant turf; the sportive maiden was seen to trip with natural elegance through the Italian fields.

During these ages knowledge ceased to shine upon the nations, but its beams were not quenched. It was concealed from the view of men, but had not departed from the world. In the works of ancient genius it slept secure as in some indestructible abode, and wanted but for its lodgment to be examined that it might unveil the nations from their darkness. The literature of the ancients became known to modern Europe, and the scene was changed among the mountain scenery of his native land.

Boccachio sung its former greatness—"Dante dipped his pen in the living springs of Helicon." Nor was England behind in the march of genius. Our own Chaucer unlocked the treasures of the feeling mind, and the divine Milton called his age onward to intelligence, while he cherished an inspiration which spread a magnificence passing nature before his sightless vision. Such was its effect upon modern nations. The spirit of ancient literature had forsaken the shores of Greece, but she still spoke to other lands, and intelligence responded to her voice. The works of Homer, Demosthenes and Plato, though they found no kindred in their native clime, were welcomed by strangers, and, like sea-shells exiled from their ocean caves, still murmured to the music of their native abode.

And do they utter no sound that is heard in their birth-place? *Is the land of song mute forever?* Does it cease even to echo to the voice of melody? No! A new epoch has come. The star of science has again appeared in the horizon, and the voice of liberty has again burst forth from the silence of ages. It dispels the fears of the timid, and animates the courage of the proud. Yes, thou renowned Greece shall yet stretch forth thy arms in triumph. The aged warrior who leaves the religion of his fathers—the maiden who wipes the sacred blood from a lover's brow—the mother who binds up the wounds of an only son, are now hastening to this event. The finger of an overruling Providence is directing its accomplishment. The glories of thy mountains, valleys and skies, shall be again sung; the music of thy forests shall be again listened to, and thy dew-breathing zephyrs shall sigh no more unheard. The muses shall return to thy fountains, and inspiration to thy hills and rivers. Thy sons shall assume their ancient majesty: thy daughters the grace and dignity known to thy former bards, and thou be living Greece once more. CRAYON.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

FOUR LETTERS

Of Prof. RAFINESQUE, to Dr. J. H. M'CULLOH, of Baltimore,

ON AMERICAN HISTORY.

FOURTH LETTER.

Besides the Otolum alphabet already mentioned, there are traces of two or three others in America. 1. The Inscription in Colombia, given partly by Humboldt, the letters of which are evidently Pelagic or Etruscan. 2. The coins found in New England, and elsewhere, which resemble the ancient Irish, Arabic, Persian, and Mogul coins and letters. 3. The Inscription on the temple of Secota, in North Carolina, given by Herna, in 1586, as well as the letters used by the Winginans of North Carolina. These are evidently the ancient alphabet called Ogham in Ireland, Runes in the North, Arrow Letters in Persia, and Cross Letters in India, Arabia, and Italy. That these three kinds of alphabets, totally different from the Otolum, may have been introduced by visitors, appears highly probable, and I can perhaps show how in one instance.

The Oghams or Runes have been proved by Higgins to have been a primitive alphabet, used by the Gomorians and Celts, perhaps as early as 5800 years ago: when the solar temples of Abury and Stonehenge were built in England, and thus might have been introduced by the earliest settlers of America. But there are two traditions of a holy visiter among the Mohigans and Tuscaroras; he was called Washgeuow, and came to New York and North Carolina towards 1100. He could not be Madoc, since he was alone and a holy man. It must have been a Scandinavian christian priest. Several came to America after its discovery in 1001, and he might have introduced the Runes. There is another faint tradition of Madoc among our Indians, under the *name* of Mewnick.

The traditions of holy visitors are widely spread in America. Humboldt has only alluded to a few; but I have found similar notions of legislators and priests in Mexico, Yucatan, Hayti, Carib Islands, Oronoco River, Quito, Cundinamarca, Veragua, Florida, Carolina, Canada, New York, Peru, Tucuman, Paraguay and Brazil. It can hardly be the same who went over all these regions, since even several are mentioned in the same country, for instance six in Peru, *Con, Cora, Tice, Viracocha*, and *Manco Capac*; three in Yucatan, *Zamna, Cuculcan, Chilamcambal*; and two in Cundinamarca, *Bochica* and *Saguliya*, besides several elsewhere. The belief that it was St. Thomas who went then about preaching, prevailed once among the Spaniards, being based upon the mere semblance with some names, *Tzomeh* and *Thomaga*, of these wanderers; but such a conjecture needs now no refutation.

I think that I have found one of the clues to this historical fact. I find that *Thomagata*, or *Rebon*, Pontiff and Emperor of the Muyzcas, in Hunca, moved by a holy zeal, left his throne to his brother Tutuzua, and went rambling all over *the world, during a long life*. This fact is in Piedrahita's History of New Grenada. In him we may recognize the Zamna of the Mayas, and Tzomeh of the Guaranis.

Piedrahita is a valuable author, neglected by all the English writers on America. He gives a complete history of New Grenada, or Cundinamarca, from 1470 to 1552; but he has no anterior dates; while in Zamora's History of the Missions of New Grenada, we find that *Saguidiga*, which meant holy father, had come 1000 years before 1536 from the East to Hunca.—This was after *Bochica*, the founder of the empire, whose name is also a triad, and ought to be compared with *Bohito* of Hayti, *Bautio* of Nicaragua, *Votan* of Chinpa, and also with the Brehma and Budhas of the east.

We find also much upon the empire of the Muyzcas in Touron's Clerical History. The priesthood of the Zacs or Pontiffs is stated to have lasted till 1618, and idolatry till 1685, in spite of the Spaniards. We also find in Touron, something additional in the history of Peru, and an Inca, omitted by all other writers, *Cucilita*, who died in 1569, independent of the Spaniards in the Andes at Vilcabamba, and was succeeded by the unfortunate *Tupac Amans*, last Inca, executed by Toledo in 1578. By other writers, the certain history of Peru can be carried as far back as 800, when Zipana became King of the Collas. The fabulous history goes far beyond it, to *Chon*, or *Con*, and a flood. He ought to be compared with *Conel* of Hayti and *Cox* of Mexico.

Tiahuanaco was the ancient empire in Peru, long before the Collar and Incas, probably at the *same time* as Otolum and Honca. The sculptures and buildings of its ruins are wonderful, and evidently primitive. It is probable that Peru and Chili were peopled and civilized from the north. The Incas were from the nation of Yuncas in North Peru, and Manco was grandson of Cocapac, their king, who sent him to civilize the Quichuas, among whom he began his empire. Many other powerful civilized states existed in Peru before the Incas. The Chimu, or king of Chicama, in West Peru, was conquered by them after a long strife. The ruins of Chicama and Mansiche evince as yet the ancient civilization of that state. There is a hill covered with five thousand stone cells in regular tiers, some stones are 12 feet long, and resemble the Cyclopian structures of Etruria, Sicily, and Greece, which Humboldt denies to be found in America. At Mansiche there is an artificial mountain, five hundred feet high, like the Celtic, Atalan, and Babylonian mounds.

The languages of the Muyzcas, Quichuas, and Chilians, have evident affinities with all the ancient languages once spoken around the Mediterranean, and the Sanscrit, which was their parent, perhaps. The great seats of the most ancient civilized empires of America may be traced to Hunca and Tiahuanaco in South America, to Otolum, Cholula, and Taloga in North America, and to Hayti in the Islands. But besides these, several minor central seats of civilization are also found in Chili, Guyana, Anahuac, Canada, and Iceland.

My remarks in these letters have rather been of a desultory nature; but to recapitulate some of their contents, I have tried to show that we possess many neglected materials on the history of this continent, and that many errors have been widely spread, owing to the indolence of our historians, who seldom search and compare all the extant fragments.

In my first letter, I have stated that there are men of all complexions in America, as well as in Asia, and languages of all forms, as elsewhere, instead of red men only, and language under a *single form*.

In the second letter, I show that a true alphabetical writing of great antiquity existed in America, and that the religious belief in a triad had extended to this continent.

In the third letter, I have proved that the parents of the American nations must be sought for among the primitive eastern nations; that compared languages will enable us to supply the deficiency of traditions, and that the Atlantes of Mount Atlas, in Africa, and the Atlantic Islands, have reached America.

While this last letter has been dedicated to ascertain some of the ancient legislators and seats of civilization in America, these disquisitions offer a base and view of our history, quite different from the actual paltry and partial accounts which have been given. Nothing but a general, well connected, ample and complete account of all the scattered materials as yet existant, ought to be considered as a true history of America. Although I have confined myself *here to a few facts of leading importance*, I have collected a multitude of others, relating or belonging to our colonial and independent history, and even the ancient history of this continent, before 1492, is connected with the late periods, since the dissemination of our primitive nations are yet in existence, and some of them as independent nations.

All these facts, events, and new views of our history, will partly form the base of my OUTLINES OF A GENERAL HISTORY OF AMERICA, long ago announced, and to which I am zealously engaged to add. I find new materials every day, and thus less regret any delay which may be experienced. I venture to assert that it will be totally different from any of the actual misnamed American histories, and from the national history, as far as existing materials will allow.

C. S. RAFINESQUE.

July, 1828.

THE PRICE OF POLITENESS.

A young Englishman of dilapidated fortune, who came over to this continent some years since, mentioned that he had spent a year or two previous to his departure from England, in visits to different noblemen's seats, and that he should have wanted for invitations to spend his whole life in this manner. A gentleman present expressed his surprise that he should have abandoned so easy and agreeable mode of life, to come to Canada in search of a living, which was offered to him free of expense at home—"not free of expense," said the Englishman, "for I found it cost me more in gratitude to servants, than the charges of living respectably at my *own lodgings*." *Hospitality is no less expensive* on the continent of Europe, especially in Germany; where it requires a handsome income to defray the expenses of being treated with great civility.

The Turks also possess this characteristic of civilization. When Commodore Rogers was cruising in the Mediterranean two years ago, he and his officers were invited to a splendid fete given by a Turkish dignitary. But they found that Turkish hospitality does not differ in all respects from that of more civilized nations; for they were expected to make liberal presents to the servants on taking leave. Indeed it has been represented that the Pacha sent up into the Commodore a bill of the expenses of the entertainment; but this seems to be an embellishment.

The Spaniards of South America are not without similar customs. An American naval officer relates a singular and curious practice that prevails at Alvarado in Mexico. While he was there in one of the public ships, just after the deposition of Iturbide, the American consul gave a feat in honour of his visit and of the country. In the evening, lamps were lighted up in front of his house, and the guests were arranged about the square; when a number of young ladies gaily dressed, having their heads ornamented with fire flies, which made a very brilliant appearance in the night, stepped into the centre of the area *and commenced a fandango*. Soon after the dance began, the consul approached the group, and taking off his hat, placed it upon the head of one of the dancers, making a signal for his guests to follow his example. Each gentleman gave to the lady he chose to distinguish as the object of his admiration, his hat, cane, sword, or some other part of his dress or accoutrements—some of the young ladies, when they retired to make room for others, brought off five or six of these trophies. The female to whom the narrator had transferred his chapeau, being remarkably beautiful, soon received tokens of gallantry from several other gentlemen; and had not been long in the fandango before she was dancing with no less than three hats upon her head, and a cane in each hand.

When the young lady on whom the consul had conferred his hat, had ceased dancing, he applied for the return of his pledge, which he retrieved by substituting a dollar. The narrator also regained his hat by a like acknowledgment. As the dances succeeded each other in the fandango, the tokens of applause were again and again bestowed and redeemed; so that the entertainment was a charge of eight or ten dollars to each guest who made any thing like a liberal redemption of his pledges.

This was a liberty and equality period with the Mexicans, and gave rise to an occurrence that excited some amusement. Among the rest, a Mexican *laborer*, clad in very coarse and rather scanty habiliments, advanced into the square to evince his admiration of the ladies, and distinguished his particular favorite:—taking a tattered straw hat from his head, he placed it *sans ceremonie* upon that of a very pretty girl.—This decoration, it is true, did not correspond very well with her rich dress, gay ornaments, and beautiful person; but the incident did not at all discompose the dancer, nor disturb the decorum of the party. She accepted the compliment in good temper, dancing with as much sprightliness as before;—and, on her retirement to her seat, he presented himself and handsomely redeemed the hat, by giving her half a *bit*, which was more than its value.

There was a young midshipman, a mere lad, among the guests who, though quite small, ventured forth to bestow some discriminate token upon one of the fair *figurantes*. For this purpose he capriciously selected the tallest of the circle; and as he proposed to signify his partiality by placing his cap upon her head, the company began to smile at the apparent awkwardness of his predicament—for he could not possibly reach above her shoulders. Anticipating his object, however, she relieved him from his embarrassment, and enabled him to confer the intended honor, by stooping very obligingly within his reach.

From the Montreal Herald.

A HERMIT.

Somewhere in the Township of Godmanchester, there lives an old Dutchman who, without any stretching of the *word, may be called a* hermit. When he first came to reside there, the place was as wild and as lonely as any manhater could desire; foxes, bears, squirrels, pigeons and blue-birds, were for years his only visitors, and the solitary poured the affections of his heart, upon pigs, lambs, ducks and ducklings, which formed the whole of his company and friendship. He built a log house for his dwelling—it is a rude piece of architecture—it has neither door nor window, if we may except a hole through which Mynheer lets his entrance and his exit. The furniture of the mansion are as simple and rude as can well be conceived—there are some planks laid in sundry positions, which serve as chairs—a pot, a platter, and a spoon. His bed rather resembles a canoe, than a place of sleep—being the trunk of a tree, hollowed out, just large enough to hold him. In winter, he places this bed or canoe upon its side, with its face to the fire, and there he enjoys his repose. *His clothing is somewhat* like that of Robinson Crusoe, being composed of the skins of such animals as he may chance to kill. His only ornament is a fine crop of potatoes on few roods of ground, on which he rears corn and potatoes for the benefit of his "live stock." With them he enters into conversation—asks them questions, and furnishes them with answers. His diet is spare—potatoes, onions, and ever and anon, a chicken, or a duck, forms a meal for "days before the flood." Of late, he feels rather uncomfortable at the inroads which mankind are making upon the woods that encircled him. For many years there were about twenty miles of untouched forest on each side of him, upon which the axe and ploughshare have been making fearful changes. Human habitations and human industry are now within four miles of his hermitage. A friend of our own even promises so far as to pay the Hermit a visit. The old man always receives him with politeness, but his visitations, though few, and far between," give evident umbrage to the domesticated pigs and poultry—they are as fond of loneliness as their owner, and the appearance of a stranger creates a cackling of no dubious import. Once or twice of late, the hermit has left his wilderness, and with praiseworthy loyalty, joined the militia ranks at parade, and he stands at the head of the corps to which he belongs, with evident zeal for the service of his most excellent Majesty. He is a harmless good old man—what was the cause of his forsaking the "busy world," we cannot tell.

From Griffith's Animal Kingdom.

ELEPHANTS.

"At the siege of Bhurtpore, in the year 1805, an affair occurred between two elephants, which displays at once the character and mental capabilities of these animals, and the resources of these curious animals. The British army, with its countless host of followers and attendants, and thousands of cattle, had been for a long time before the city, when on the approach of the hot season, and of the dry hot winds, the supply of water in the neighbourhood of the camp necessary for the supply of so many beings began to fail: the ponds or tanks had dried up, and no more water was left than the immense wells of the country would furnish. The multitude of men and cattle that were unceasingly at the wells, particularly the largest, occasioned no inconsiderable struggle for the priority in procuring the supply for which each were there to seek, and the consequent confusion on the spot was frequently very considerable. On one occasion, two elephant drivers, each with his elephant, the one remarkably large and long, and the other comparatively small and weak, were at the well together; the small elephant had been provided by his master with a bucket for the occasion, which he carried at the end of his proboscis; but the larger animal, being destitute of this necessary vessel, either spontaneously or by desire of his keeper seized the bucket, and easily wrested it away from his less powerful fellow-servant: the latter was too sensible of his inferiority, openly to resent the insult, though it is obvious that he felt it: but great squabbling arose between the two keepers. At length, the weaker animal, watching the opportunity when the other was standing with his side to the well, retired backwards a few paces, in a very quiet, unsuspicious manner, and then rushing forward with all his might, drove his head against the side of the other, and fairly pushed him into the well. An inquiry might naturally be made here, whether these animals were in the case in question possessed of any thing like a moral sense? We should certainly have no inclination to refer a moral sense, strictly speaking, in any sense to the lower animals; its existence, independently of education and habit, in man, may be problematical; but there seems little doubt that the animals in question had *acquired* a principle not far, if at all, removed from a partial knowledge of right and wrong: for although not fed by portions or messes, it may be easily supposed that it attained a knowledge of *meum* and *tuum*, and such a knowledge, however limited in its beginning, might, from the constant intercourse of these creatures with man, be in some degree *improved*, and, together with the former incapable, and more largely applied. This notion, however, presupposes a limited degree of reason in the animal. It may easily be imagined that great inconvenience was immediately experienced, and serious apprehensions quickly followed, that the water in the well, on which the existence of so many seemed in a great measure to depend, would be spoiled, or at least injured, by the unwieldy brute which was precipitated into it—and as the surface of the water was nearly twenty feet below the common level, there did not appear to be any means that could be adopted to get the animal out by main force, at least without injuring him: there were many feet of water below the elephant, who floated with ease on its surface, and, experiencing considerable pleasure from his cool retreat, evinced but little inclination even to exert what means he might possess in himself of escape. A vast number of fascines had been employed by the army in conducting the siege, and at length it occurred to the elephant keeper, that a sufficient number of these (which may be compared to bundles of wood) might be lowered into the well to make a pile, which might be raised to the top, if the animal could be instructed as to the necessary means of laying them in regular succession under his feet. Permission having been obtained from the engineer officer to use the fascines, which were at the time put away in several piles of very considerable height, the keeper had to teach this ele-

half the legion, which, by means of that extraordinary dexterity these men study over the elephant, joined with the intellectual resources of the animal itself, he was soon enabled to do; and the elephant began quickly to place each successive log in its second tier, and immediately above the one below it. In little time he was enabled to stand upon them—by this time, however, the cunning brute, enjoying the cool pleasure of his situation after the heat and partial privation of water to which he had been lately exposed, (they are observed in their natural state to frequent streams, and to remain very often a week without drinking) work any longer, until all the threats of his keeper could not induce him to place another fascine. The man then opposed cunning to cunning, and began to caress and praise the elephant, and what he could not effect by threats he was enabled to do by the repeated promise of plenty of rack. Induced by this, the animal again went to work, raised himself considerably higher, until by a partial removal of the masonry round the top of the well, he was enabled to step out—the whole affair occupied about fourteen hours. The elephant then went through a series of intellectual operations which it seems very difficult to separate from reason."

A letter from Mahon, speaking of the personal charms of the belles of that island, says—"In many Spanish Romances I have read, the beauty of the females has been much extolled—but persons of colour rather than white are all flattered. Their lovely features and expressive eyes fully realize the pictures drawn of them, and did I not feel so strong a preference for our own fair country women, I don't know what might be the consequence of mingling often with them. They do not, however, possess that retiring modesty which renders our women so estimable to every reflecting mind.—The impression made by their personal attractions, is therefore more evanescent—like some fragrant flower, while present to the senses, it insures delight, but with a moment's absence its odoriferous perfume is forgotten."

Extract of a letter from on board the U. S. schr. *Porpoise*, between the Morea and Serigo, dated 22d May.

"A few days after we anchored at Smyrna, went ashore as usual, to see how the place looked. It is very dirty, the streets narrow and almost continually shaded—I suppose there are many places in it that the sun has not shone upon for the last ten years, the houses being so very close that the sun cannot penetrate into the streets. The buildings are generally of wood, low, and meanly built, although there are some houses which bear the marks of civilization, but they are like angels' visits, "few and far between."—The Barracks, however, for the Army, are superior to any thing of the kind that I ever saw, being very convenient, and having some marks of elegance about them. I went to the burial ground, where the tomb stones and Cypress trees are thicker than I have ever seen or heard of. The only way to distinguish what individual is buried there, is by the imitation of the head dress of the different nations, which is carved on the top of the stone—A turban for a Turk and so on others for dresses of the Jews, and Armenians, and Greeks. Although the English, French, and Greeks, are at war with the Turks, yet the ships of the two former are now lying at Smyrna, and hoist their flags, and the Greeks are nearly as thick as the Turks. I do not know the reason of its being allowed, but it is so. On the 17th, weighed anchor and went to Vourla, 20 miles distant, for the purpose of taking in our water; and, on the 17th, received intelligence from an English man of War brig direct from the island of Hydra, that there was a plague existing in that island.—A short time before the Porpoise came into the Archipelago, the Lexington had a chase to a piratical brig, and ran her so close into shore that she could not follow, and sent her boats on board, when she fired on them. At the same time telling them that they were *Pirates*, and that they did not care—That, as it was larger vessels, they could not catch them, and, as to the smaller ones, they feared none of them.—You may depend upon it, we shall have some hot work here before we return, for that is a very impudent fellow, and if we come in contact with him, we shall take him—he mounts ten brass guns, and has 80 men, whereas we mount twelve guns, and all perhaps larger than any of his."

VOTES IN THE SEVERAL STATES.

The following article may be useful for special reference at the present season of elections.

In New Hampshire—every male inhabitant 21 years of age, three months in the state, votes—students, paupers, &c. excepted.

In Maine—Every freeman, having his residence established three months before the elections—students, paupers, &c. excepted.

In Massachusetts—every male citizen, (paupers and persons under guardianship excepted,) one year in the state and six months in the town or township where he offers to vote, having paid a tax within two years, unless exempted therefrom by law.

In Rhode Island—No constitution—by charter of Charles II, all freemen vote.

In Connecticut—Every white male citizen having a legal residence six months, with a freehold of seven dollars per annum, and every white male enrolled in the militia one year, or being exempted from military duty by law, having paid a state tax within the year, and of good moral character.

In Vermont—Every man of quiet and peaceable behavior, one year in the state.

In New York—Every male citizen of the age of 21 years, one year in the state and six months in the town or county where he offers to vote, having paid a tax within the year, or legally served as a militiaman or fireman, or laborced upon the public highways, &c.

In New Jersey—All inhabitants 12 months' residence, worth a clear estate of £50 proclamation money.

In Pennsylvania—Every freeman who has resided two years in the state, and paid a tax; and the sons of such between 21 and 22 without the payment of tax.

In Maryland—All free white males 21 years of age, having resided one year in the state, and six months in the county.

In North Carolina—All freemen with a freehold of 50 acres, and a resident of one year to senators; and all freemen resident 12 months, having paid taxes, for members of the house of commons.

In South Carolina—Every free white citizen, having resided two years in the state with a freehold of 50 acres, or town lot possessed for six months; or not having such freehold, after a residence of six months in the election district where he offers to vote, and the payment of a tax within the year of three shilling sterling towards the support of the state government.

In Georgia—All citizens and inhabitants, who have paid the taxes required of them, and resided six months where they vote.

In Louisiana—Every free white male citizen, residing therein one year, and having paid a tax for a being a freeholder.

In Kentucky—All free white male citizens, two years in the state, and one in the county where they vote.

In Ohio—Every white male inhabitant, one year therein, having paid a state or county tax.

In Tennessee—Every freeman an inhabitant of the state, if a freeholder, may vote in the county where the freehold lies without being a resident thereof—if not possessed of a freehold, resident thereof—if not possessed of a freehold, he must have resided six months where he offers to vote.

In Mississippi—Every free white male person two years in the state and six months in the county, serving in the militia or paying a tax.

In Illinois—White male inhabitants, six months in the state.

In Missouri—All free white male citizens, one year in the state, and three months in the county.

In Alabama—Every white male of lawful age, having resided one year in the state and three months in the county.

In Indiana—All white male citizens one year in the state.

In Virginia—Fifty acres of unimproved land in the county; or twenty-five acres of land with a house on it, held for life or fee simple, qualify a man to vote in the county where the land lies, provided said land has been owned by him, lies, provided said land has been owned by him, by descent, by marriage or gift.—An inhabitant of a corporate town, with a dwelling house of a certain size thereon. A person owning land as above, in different counties, may vote in each county for delegates, but can only give one vote for a senator or for a member of congress, in the same district.

In New York every case voters are required to be citizens of the United States, by birth or naturalization.

Evening Post.

OFFICE No. 112 CHESNUT STREET.

$2 PER ANNUM---IN ADVANCE.

All subscriptions, if not paid within the year, will be charged $3—and $1 25 for six months.

At a Stated Meeting of the Mechanics' Library Company, held September 1st, 1823, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing six months:

President—JOHN A. PARKER.
Vice President—WILLIAM ENGLISH.
Recording Secretary—C. S. McMAHON.
Corresponding Secretary—SAMUEL HARPER.
Treasurer—JOHN THOMASSON.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES,

OF the University of Pennsylvania, having completed the arrangements for a new organization of the Department of Arts, have now the satisfaction of announcing to the public, that the studies of the new course will commence on the 15th of September; upon a more extended and efficient system. This notice, they deem it proper to accompany with some explanation, in regard to the principles upon which those cares & students are hereafter to be principally committed—the nature and extent of their studies, and finally the advantages which seem to recommend the position of the University as particularly favorable for the education of youth.

The Faculty of Arts is now composed of the following Professors.—

1. Professor of Moral Philosophy, and Provost of the University.—The Rev. WM. H. DELANCEY.

Assistant Professor of Moral Philosophy—The Rev. EDWARD RUTLEDGE.

2d. Professor of Mathematics—Dr. ROBERT ADRAIN.

3d. Professor of Languages.—The Rev. Dr. SAMUEL B. WYLIE.

4th. Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, has not yet been filled; but the Board feel confident of obtaining the services of some distinguished instructor in those branches, in time for the commencement of the session.

Of these gentlemen, the two last have been long distinguished for their talents and success in instruction; and of your Provost, the public and his pupils may be well informed, from the possession of the learning, the moral character, and the other estimable qualities which have commended him to the unanimous suffrages of the Trustees.

The course of education pursued in the University will be hereafter announced in detail by the Faculty, and need not now be further noticed, than to compare it with the circle of instruction usual among similar Seminaries of learning in our country. Its object is to communicate a profound and critical knowledge of the different languages; an extensive acquaintance with the branches of mathematical science, natural philosophy and chemistry, combined with all the varieties of knowledge, comprehended within the sphere of moral philosophy, belles, rhetoric, metaphysics, and the evidences of christianity.

The course of instruction will occupy four years, beginning with the lowest class, although as in other universities, students properly qualified will be allowed admission into the more advanced classes.

The college year is divided into two terms; the first commencing in September, and ending in March; the second beginning in March, and ending in July; leaving only one vacation of about six weeks in midsummer. The price of tuition is at the rate of sixty dollars a year.

Such are the means and opportunities, provided by the Board of Trustees. They have the highest confidence in the eminent teachers whom they have selected, and whose success will be greatly promoted by some collateral advantages in the position of the University, not to be enjoyed elsewhere. Without intending to disturb the question, which will probably be always an undecided question, of the comparative benefits of private or public instruction, and without meaning to weigh the advantages and the hazards of sending youth at an early age beyond the reach of parental control, it is sufficient to know, that there are many families, who are unwilling to relinquish to strangers, the moral, as well as the intellectual training of their children; and there are perhaps, still more, to whom the expense of sending their sons to a distance, is very burthensome. To both these classes, the University of Pennsylvania offers peculiar facilities. It enables them to keep their children at home, within the influence of those domestic affections, which, addressing at the same time the heart, and the understanding of youth, are among the best means of ensuring the success of education; while they have access to as valuable sources of instruction, as could be reached by the sacrifice of these ties. From the nature of the position, which the University occupies in the city and the Professors, there is little room for insubordination, and still less, for those acts of violence, which have disturbed the peace of other Seminaries, without the knowledge of the Professor, or the support of them. The Professor here, is the Tutor, the friend, and the companion of the studies of his pupil. The superintendance of his department out of the university, belongs to his parents or guardians. In this last respect, the situation of the University is deemed singularly fortunate.

It will not be considered as the expression of mere local partiality, to say, that the general tone of morals and manners in Philadelphia, is at least equal to that of most of similar size elsewhere, and that the cultivation of science and the arts, more general, perhaps, in this city, than in any other of the Union—has diffused throughout the community a taste for liberal studies, and contributed to form the sober, pious, and regular habits, which characterise Philadelphia. These associations cannot fail to influence the flexible minds of youth, by stimulating their industry, by preventing their leisure from the seduction of dissipation—and by inspiring a respect and fondness for the pure morals, the literary tastes, and the intellectual amusement which surround them. Such a intellectual amusement which surround them. Such a community, youth may be reared under the eye of their parents, with comparatively little danger of injury from bad example, and even strangers may pursue their studies at but small risk from the contagion of those vices which are ascribed to large cities. The same education moreover would not probably be obtained elsewhere, on terms so reasonable. While the students reside with the Professor, the whole expense of instruction is sixty dollars a year, and students from a distance may readily find accommodation in highly respectable and well ordered families, on moderate terms. Another and a slight advantage, that while engaged in the appropriate studies of the University, the pupils may find ample employment for their hours of leisure, in acquiring all the ornamental parts of education, with great ease and economy, from the best masters; and in the department of modern languages, the city affords the convenience, not merely of accomplished instructors, but of that scarcely less efficient aid—personal intercourse with respectable inhabitants of the countries where these languages prevail.

The Board of Trustees now submit their arrangements to the community, with a confident belief, that ample means of education are provided at the University, and that both the residents of the city, as well as strangers may safely confide their children and friends to the care of the gentlemen who conduct the institution.

WM. WHITE,
President of the Board of Trustees.

Jos. Reed, Sec'ry.

At the meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of the United States, held on the 1st inst. Messrs. Charles Chauncey, Alexander Henry, Cadwallader Evans, Charles Jared Ingersoll, James Ronaldson, and James C. Fisher, were appointed a committee to examine the statements laid on the table by the President. The meeting then adjourned to 9 o'clock the next day.

The next morning the committee, through their Chairman, Mr. Chauncey, made a report responsive to the address of the President—embracing a statement of the condition of the bank in August 1828, and a comparison of its present condition with its condition in 1822. Very warm encomiums are bestowed on the President in the report, and the measures which have been taken to increase the circulation of the bank and extend its business are highly applauded. The report concluded with resolutions approving of the administration of the bank in every thing general and particular, which resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice.

The whole number of persons present at the meeting, including the committee and some members of the Board of Directors, was about twenty-five.

It is stated in the report, that the profits of the last year, exceeded those of 1822, in the sum of $823,000; and were greater in 1827 by 000, than the average of profits for the three years preceding 1822.

The specie on hand on the 1st of August last, was 6,593,000,—circulation 13,000,000.—Public deposits 6,563,000.—Private do. 7,351,000.—Funded Debt held by the Bank 16,930,000.—Discounts 37,000,000.—Contingent Fund 1,300,000.—Suspended Debt 7,109,000.—*Phil. Gaz.*

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

The vacations having terminated, the Controllers announce that the public schools throughout the first district of Pennsylvania are open for the reception of pupils.

Parents and guardians, for the improvement of whose children these schools were established, are earnestly invited to have them introduced to the benefits which they confer. They are assured that well qualified instructors of both sexes are employed to teach the branches of knowledge needful for the business of life, which it is a primary care to train the Youth belonging to them to habits of moral order, and to impress their minds with a reverent sense of the highest human duties, and responsibilities.

Long observation of the effects which these schools have produced, warrant the Controllers in recommending them anew to the special regard of their fellow citizens, who can contribute to enlarge the sphere of their usefulness, by directing the attention of many unlettered persons in their neighborhoods, to the liberal provision made for the education of their offspring, who, without such counsel, may suffer their children to grow up in ignorance and vice.

While the generality of charitable foundations, these seminaries of learning yield the most effectual and durable results, by elevating their subjects above dependence, and qualifying them to provide for their wants, and to promote their happiness.

During the last ten years, almost *thirty thousand children* have partaken of free instruction, under the auspices of the present system, a very large number of whom are, no doubt, already recompensing society for the extension of such wise and enduring benificence, by their intelligence, industry, and attachment to its institutions.

Circumstances peculiar to this densely peopled district, admonish afresh the friends to the moral and intellectual improvement of the indigent and dependent classes, that they be unwearied in diffusing wholesome instruction among them, not only as the surest preventive against pauperism and crime, but with the favour of Heaven, as the best foundation of security and peace, for the present generation, and for future times.

On behalf of the Controllers,
ROBERTS VAUX, President.

Attested—T. M. PETTIT, Secretary.
Chamber of the Controllers,
9th mo. (*September*) 2, 1828.

The Controllers and boards of Directors under whose immediate superintendence the schools are conducted, attend on one afternoon every week at the respective schools, for the admission of pupils.

Locust Street School, corner between Race and Vine, and Eighth and Ninth streets.

Locust Street Schools, corner of Locust and Twelfth streets.

Lombard Street Schools, for coloured children, near the corner of Sixth and Lombard streets.

North-western Schools, corner of Schuylkill Seventh and Race streets.

South-western Schools, Spruce near Schuylkill Fifth street.

Northern Liberties' Schools, Third near Brown street.

Kensington Schools, Marlborough street.

Penn Township Schools, corner of Buttonwood and Eighth streets.

Southwark Schools, Catherine near Third street.

Moyamensing Schools, Catherine west of Sixth street.

In the country parts of the district, children are sent to the common schools most convenient to their places of abode.

Paper making.—It is stated in a late London paper, that a great improvement in the art of paper making has been invented and is about being adopted, in most of the large manufactories of Great Britain. It is a powerful drying steam-machine, containing four large cylinders, through which a *web*, in the fullest sense of the term, passes, and obtains by the pressure, a surface smooth and even in every part, and is cut to any size.

Great quantities of whiskey from the West, Pennsylvania, &c. have been sent to New-York, Boston and other northern ports, and the price is low (21 cts. per gal. in N. Y.) that a toper can get fuddled for 2 or 3 cents. Those who retail the villainous stuff can now write over their doors, as the tavern keeper did in England: "Drunk for a penny; dead drunk for two pence; and straw for nothing."

TRAVELLING DENTISTS.

A writer in the Albany Daily Advertiser, who signs himself a sufferer, cautions the public against a set of persons generally called "travelling dentists," who are frequently grossly ignorant of their business, and exorbitant in their demands. He says—One of these gentlemen, now in this city, charged a lady, a few days since, *only seventy-five dollars* for setting *three* teeth; another 25 dollars for *two*; a third 25 dollars for plugging two teeth, and scraping the rest, (about one hour's labor) and a gentleman 30 dollars for merely scraping teeth!

THE DENGUE.

This disease, says the Mobile Register of the 9th inst. seems to have become prevalent throughout the southern country, and since its appearance in this city, continues, it is thought, without abatement, and seems likely to visit the whole population before it withdraws from among us. The editor, and nearly all the hands in the office, are confined with the Dengue, and it is with some difficulty that this number of the paper is published.

LEAD MINES.

The town of Galena, at the Lead Mines in Illinois, was commenced in 1826. We learn from the journal printed at that place, that it now has a population of near seven hundred. There are 42 stores and warehouses; 22 porter cellars and groceries; a goodly number of lawyers and physicians, and a general assortment of mechanics, &c. The number of dwelling-houses and stores is 195; and 46 new buildings are going up. There have been 75 steamboat and 33 keel boat arrivals since 1st March. About *eight million pounds* of lead were exported during the year ending 1st June last. The population in the neighbourhood of the mines, is estimated at 10,000.

Three persons, viz. Joseph Antoine, a Portuguese negro, Francis Wolfhart and his wife, Scotchwoman, have been, says the Providence Patriot, for several days past under private examination on the charge of murdering the two unfortunate boys, who were lately found buried in the sand. Rumor, with her thousand tongues, says many things on this subject, a large portion of which is more idle talk. If sufficient shall be found against them to cause the prosecuting officer to indict the parties, they will take their trial at the next term of the Supreme Court, which holds its session the week after next.

On the 22d inst. a lad about 13 years old, by the name of William Managh, having for his amusement constructed a small raft of rails, a little above the falls at Middlebury, Vt. in order to cross the creek, pushed it from the shore; the raft came to pieces before he proceeded far, and the current being swift he was precipitated over the falls before any assistance could reach him. His body has not yet been discovered.

Last Friday week, Dr. White, of Schoharie, N. Y. which weighed a *pound and a half.* This is the *fourth* time that Mrs. L. has submitted to similar painful operations; and it is said that some of those heretofore extracted were much larger than the one above mentioned. This unfortunate lady is fast receiving from the effects of the operation, and hopes are entertained that she will not again have to submit to a similar operation.

On Friday last, the 22d ult. Henry Evans was executed at Watertown, in Adams county, N. Y. pursuant to his sentence, for the murder of Joshua Rogers and Henry Dimond. It was computed that about 20,000 persons attended on this occasion, some of them from a distance of 50 or 60 miles. So great a concourse is attributed to the circumstance of this being the first capital execution ever witnessed in that county.

"There were giants in those parts."—At the late term of Bladen County Court, (N. C.) we understand that of seven lawyers present, the aggregate height of five of them was thirty-one feet eight inches! The tallest was six feet 6 1-2 inches; the next 6 feet 4 1-2 inches; the next 6 feet 4 inches; the next 6 feet 3 1-2 inches; and the last 6 feet 1 1-2 inches.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

The "Old Boy."—The last Portsmouth, N. H. Journal says—We yesterday saw in our streets Donald M'Donald, who is *seven years older than Dr. Holyoke.* He seems much addicted to intemperance, for which he frequently has received correction, with little hopes of reform, however. He has served in several wars. Nearly 50 years ago he offered himself for re-enlistment in the American army. Washington told him he was *too old*, and with a present dismissed him. Since visiting this town last year, he says he has travelled to Halifax.

On Sunday afternoon, an elderly lady, while ascending the hill beyond the toll-gate at Fruit Hill, by some accident was thrown from a wagon, and her hip dislocated. A young gentleman by the name of Pettiplace, who was a witness of the accident, hastened to relieve the lady; but before reaching her, from the sudden alarm of the moment, and extreme exertion in descending the hill, became a dead weight, and fell upon the spot.—*Providence, R. I. American.*

As Mr. Martin Lazarus, of Salsbury township, Lehigh county, Pa. was employed in hauling manure, in a three horse wagon, on Wednesday week, a bee happened to light on the leader horse whilst passing the garden fence and stung him. This started not only the leader but also frightened the other two horses, and in endeavoring to stop them the wagon came in contact with the garden fence, tore it away, and upset a whole row of hives; the enraged bees all fell upon the horses and men and stung two of the horses to death, and very much injured the other, as well as Mr. Lazarus, his son and servant. The son, in pursuing, was seriously injured, having been thrown between the wagon and the fence post; he is considered out of danger, however.

On the 12th inst. Mr. Bailey Welch, of Canaan, while engaged in finishing the tower of the new meeting house in that town, fell, head first, from the top of it to the ground—a distance of about fifty-five feet. Apparently, he received no serious bodily injury, except a few pound distraction of the wrist of the left hand. Mr. Welch is supposed to be in a fair way of recovery, and not without strong hopes that his hand may be saved.

A correspondent of the "Evening Bulletin" states, that the coloured people of Boston intend to form a cavalcade and escort the African Prince to Dedham, on his departure for New York. He adds, very sensibly we think, "it would be more judicious for them to present what their horses would cost, to the Prince."

NORTH CAROLINA GOLD.

A gentleman who passed through Petersburg, Va. from Fayetteville, on Wednesday last, informs that there was found last week, by a person searching for gold, in Anson county, a lump of that metal weighing between thirteen and fourteen pounds, and supposed to be worth 2,900 or 3,000 dollars.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

On Wednesday morning a heap of coal of about 100 chaldrons, which had been placed several weeks before, on wet ground, in Boston, was discovered to be on fire, smoking like a volcano, with a volume of sulphurous matter rising in a state of ebullition. Unquenchable by water, it was found necessary to remove from it, to prevent a conflagration. This is the third instance of the kind within a year in that city.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

Complete returns of the election of Governor and Lieutenant Governor are given in the FRANKFORT KENTUCKIAN of August 21.—The votes stand, for METCALFE, 38,940; BARRY, 33,231; majority, 709. For the office of Lieutenant Governor, 36,454 for UNDERWOOD, and, for BREATHITT, 37,541; majority, 1087.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

The detail of the election of Senators and Representatives, as published in the Frankfort Kentuckian, it is not necessary to give at length. Of the ten Senators, eight are friendly to Gen. Jackson.

The Representatives are, for Jackson,		52
	for Adams,	48
Jackson Majority,		4

We find the following paragraph in the Cincinnati Gazette, of August 23.

Governor Ray.—We learn from a source upon which we rely, that this gentleman died suddenly, one day this week, of a bilious cholic. We have no particulars. Very shortly before his death, it was ascertained that he was re-elected Governor of Indiana.

Mr. CLAY reached Cincinnati on Friday, the 22d inst. and would remain there until Tuesday last.

Earthquake at Portland.—On Thursday evening, the 14th inst. at 10 o'clock, a very heavy shock of an Earthquake was felt at Portland, Maine. It shook the dwelling houses, and the windows. The weather was clear and fine. It was a subject of conversation the next day, by almost every person in the town, but the newspaper editors have neglected noticing it, they are so fully and so earnestly engaged in the presidential election.—*Bost. Gaz.*

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.

Captain Paine, of the brig Amos Palmer, from Vera Cruz, states, that COM. PORTER, of the ship Asia, of 64 guns, brig Bravo, of 18 guns, and one other of 18 guns, had hauled down his flag, discharged all his men, and had but a few soldiers on board to take care of the vessels. The Mexicans were dissatisfied with Com. Porter, and he intended returning home by the first conveyance.

Burning of the Steam Boat Sun.—At a late hour we received the particulars of the destruction of this boat, from which we have taken the following. The number of individuals who went out in her was thirty-two, there being, besides the captain and crew, two extra pilots, some captains of vessels, and five or six passengers, who went for the sake of the trip. At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after towing the ship George Canning for two hours, the Sun was about ten miles distant from Point Judith light. The large stove-pipe suddenly fell overboard, a heavy surge having broke the four stanchions by which it was supported. The engine, in consequence could not be worked to advantage, and extensive sails were made from the awnings; but it being found that the boat was drifting fast on the breakers, they were taken down. It was then attempted to work the engine, and the crew were for an hour and an half endeavouring to hold their course towards the Point light, when the captain cried out, "All hands forward, we are all in flames!" The crew and passengers ran forward, and all endeavoured to remove a quantity of wood, beneath which the flames were seen bursting forwards through the deck. But the fire raged so fiercely beneath and all around, that it was impossible to remove the wood fast enough, and they retreated aft. The captain remained at the wheel, and several of the crew fortain remained at the wheel, and several of the crew fortain remained at the wheel, and several of the crew fort

The Russian Gen. Paskewitch had made himself master of Bajazid, Kars, and Akalzikeh, in Asiatic Turkey.

From the Paris Vrai.

Russia and Turkey.—The Russians are proceeding slowly, but effectively, to the accomplishment of their ultimate object. Besides Brailow, the fortresses of Matchin, Kustendzin, and Hirsowa, have fallen in succession. It is understood that they will cross the Balkan mountains by the most eastern pass, which is the easiest of accessible of the five, and possesses many advantages from its adjacency to the sea. They will thus avoid coming in contact with the fortress of Shulma, and will be enabled to advance with greater rapidity towards Adrianople. This route the Russians, in former times, were not able to pursue, from their not having the command of the Black sea; and, therefore, being unable to obtain supplies from the fleet. The superiority of their numbers will enable the Russians to leave in their rear a force sufficient to keep the Turkish army at Shulma in check. The fate of the Turkish Empire will, in all probability, be decided on the plains of Constantinople. The capture of that city is not out of the Russian power, and it will then also be seen whether the Emperor Nicholas will exercise that moderation upon which our Government professes so implicitly to rely.

According to the latest intelligence from Constantinople, brought by the French papers of Monday, the Sultan does not feel his weakness, and to perceive the evil consequences of his obstinacy. Instead of putting himself at the head of the whole nation, as he had announced, and marching to meet the enemy if they dared to pass the Danube, he had learning their arrival within 100 miles of his capital, and yet lingered within its walls, nor even permitted the Grand Vizier to repair to the army collecting at Adrianople. We say *collecting*, for it appears that no force existed at that place, no idea being entertained that the Balkan passes could be turned, and its security being considered insured by the position which it had commanded the main army at Schumla. The advance of the Emperor Nicholas along the coast, however, has rendered the army at Schumla totally unavailable to the defence of Adrianople, and yet it cannot be moved down from that post, as the approach of General Roth's division, from the Upper Danube, and the march of other corps towards the Balkan defiles, compel the Turks to retain their station to prevent those defiles from being forced, and the junction of all the Russian corps in the plains, which extend almost uninterruptedly to Constantinople. Under these circumstances, an attempt is made by the Sultan, but too late to be successful, to assemble another army at Adrianople, to cover that city, and the direct road to the capital; but he has evidently no troops to spare. Detachments of 12 or 1500 men are sent, when formed or procured, to create an army at Adrianople; but the whole number assembled, of about 16,000, who, in case of attack, could oppose no resistance to the powerful array led on by the Russian Emperor.

Dublin, July 19.—The following is an authentic detail of the occurrences at Ballinamore, County Leitrim, on Saturday, to which we alluded in our Supplementary Sheet. Information having been received that preparations were making by the satellites of the Association for an attack upon any Protestants presuming to celebrate the anniversary of the Boyne in that quarter those of Ballinamore, with that feeling of loyalty which has ever marked their conduct, wisely resolved on abstaining from any display calculated to endanger the public peace—not that they entertain any dread of the enemy, but that they respected the law. At the same time the Sheriff of the County had called in the assistance of the military, consisting of a troop of the 17th Lancers, two companies of the 12th Infantry, the staff of the Leitrim regiment, and a considerable number of police, both mounted and dismounted. This force assembled in Ballinamore on the evening of the 11th, and were paraded on the morning of the 12th, when they piled their arms in the street. About eleven o'clock information was brought to the high Sheriff and Magistrates by a person who reported to his having passed a large body of armed men, a few miles from the village; a few dragoons and mounted police were forthwith ordered to reconnoitre in the direction specified, and soon returned, confirming the intelligence; on which the troops were instantly put in motion towards the spot. The cavalry and mounted police being in advance, discovered a body of about *five hundred pikemen*, strongly posted on a hill called Aghoo, who formed line, cheered, and appeared to wait their approach. On the cavalry coming within a few hundred yards of this body, a *Priest*, accompanied by another person, rode forward and expressed a wish that they might be allowed to pass, which they thought they could indeed them to do peaceably. A very proper demand was made in reply, that they should give up their arms; this, however, there was no disposition to comply with. Up to this moment the pikemen had not been aware of the approach of any opponents, except the cavalry, but these having now moved to the right and left, and developed the advance of the infantry, who had come up during the parley, an immediate flight took place, which was favoured by an extensive bog in their rear, impracticable for cavalry, and fifteen prisoners were taken, altogether, a number of pikes and other offensive weapons, such as pieces of scythes and sive weapons, such as pieces of scythes and reaping hooks, carefully sharpened and fixed upon long poles. A few shots were fired by the orders of one of the Magistrates, three of which are supposed to have taken effect. The troops returned to Ballinamore about five in the afternoon. Two other bodies of pikemen were subsequently said to have been assembled in the vicinity of the village, where they remained sometime, and dispersed after firing some shots, some of them being armed with muskets.—*Dublin Warder.*

Scene in the French Parliament.—The French papers of Sunday describe a tumultuous scene which occurred in the Chamber of Deputies, on the preceding day, when some petitions were read, praying for the re-establishment of the National Guard. Gen. Anderossy, who was the reporter on these petitions, strongly supported their object. After defending the institution of a National Guard, as a force the most economical and impossible to be adapted to preserve order, most useful, and best calculated to prevent revolutionary tumults, he proposed to transmit the petition to the minister of war and of the interior. On this, the minister of the tribune, declared the prayer of the petitions an attempt at infraction of the royal prerogative. He, therefore, proposed the order of the day on the petitions. The amendment was violently opposed by the right side, and as clamorously opposed by the left; the former calling out "Question," and the latter desiring discussion. The voice of the president was drowned amid the noisy chaos.—Even his bell and hammer could not be heard amid the noisy agitation. He repeatedly tried to put the question in vain. His calls to silence were answered by additional clamour. At last the question was put, and the proposition of the minister agreed to. On this, a total insurrection of the left side took place, amid a great expression of party discontent. The bell again rung, the hammer beat "order" bell again rung, the hammer beat "order" in vain. The Deputies left their seats, and formed themselves into animated little groups of disorderly disputants.—Some of the orators vented their displeasure in lively gesticulations at the Ministerial bench—some harangued a little the Ministerial benches—and "hailed defiance" on the obnoxious ultras. The scene of confusion continued for a quarter of an hour, during which, a magistrate might have read the Riot Act in vain; nor did the tumult entirely subside till the assembly dispersed.

Office of the Baltimore American
September 3, 1828.—4 P. M.

VERY LATE FROM THE LA PLATA.

The schooner Elisha Tyson, Pierce, arrived at this port yesterday morning in the short passage of 44 days from Ensenada, (near Buenos Ayres.) Her advices from Buenos Ayres are to the 17th July. Hostilities were still carried on with activity by the belligerents, although the Buenos Ayrean Commissioners had sailed for Rio de Janeiro, for the purpose of negotiating a peace. The merchants of Buenos Ayres had loaned $400,000 to the government, and Admiral Brown was actively applying the money for the reinforcement of the navy. The brig Allison, Jones, of Baltimore, which had arrived but a short time before, was purchased by the Government for the sum of $80,000.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The Pennsylvania annual Election takes place on the second Tuesday (the 14th day) of October next. The Presidential Election on Friday, the 31st of October.

The disagreement between the firemen and the Common Council of New-York, has been happily adjusted, and the latter body restoring Mr. Bailey to his station.

The Citizens Line arrived from Philadelphia at New York, on Tuesday afternoon, at 39 minutes past 4 o'clock.

Thursday morning, while a boy was fixing an awning on top of the house, No. 87, South Second street, he fell and injured himself so much, that he is not expected to recover.

About noon, Wednesday, the body of EZRA EVANS, a respectable resident of this city, was found drowned, at the upper side of Market-street wharf.

There is now growing, in the Garden of one of our citizens (Dr. Atlee, Senr.) a stalk of *Buckwheat*, which has already attained to nearly 10 *feet* in height, and is still progressing. The seed had been some time in the craw of a Pullet.

The pilot of the pirate, which captured the schooner Charles, of Philadelphia, Capt. Coquin, about the 6th of June, and murdered her officers and crew, had been taken, and is imprisoned at Trinidad de Cuba, where he has disclosed the name of the captain and officers of the piratical vessel which will no doubt lead to their apprehension and punishment.

Mr. Royle, a school-master, of Manchester, England, some time ago purchased a book, in which he found a bill of exchange for nearly one hundred pounds, which he restored to the owner.

Gold has been found in Spottsylvania county, Va.; it is stated that, with the aid of machinery, much greater quantities than heretofore, have been separated from the soil; and there can be no doubt, if the most approved method of detection were resorted to, a rich harvest would reward the laborer.

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RIFLED GUNS.—Two Guns, Thomas and James, were knocked down and *rifled* of their money by some ruffians in Savannah.

The frigate Constitution is lying at Charlestown, Mass. entirely dismasted, with her masts out.

The Norfolk races will commence on the 23d day of September.—1st day a sweepstake for 3 year old colts, $300 entrance—half forfeit—five subscribers and closed.—2nd day, Proprietor's Purse of $300.—3d day, Jocky Club Purse of $700.—4th day, a post stake—$100 entrance—3 subscribers.—5th day, a Handy Cap Purse of $250.

A Southern paper states that a man in the western part of North Carolina lately offered to sell 1000 bushels of corn for 10 cents per bushel, but no one would give it.

A Miss Kennedy, of Boston, Niagara county, cut her throat in a fit of jealousy, lately. She lingered several days, and expired last week, expressing, by writing, regrets for the rash act.

Mr. Stephen St. John, of New Canaan, N. H. aged sixty-three, committed suicide on the 19th ult. by cutting his throat from ear to ear, with the point of an old scythe. He had previously exhibited symptoms of mental disorder.

The water is turned through the deep cutting at Jack's Rifts, Cayuga Lake, on the 20th ult. and it is expected the surface of the Lake will recede nearly two feet.

A petition, advertised in a Boston paper, sets forth that the nine petitioners are seized of forty-nine thousand nine hundred and two parts of seventy-nine thousand parts of three quarters of an acre of land in Dedham, and pray division, &c.

A "Pig Fever" has occurred at Isleworth, England, in consequence of a drench from a stye.

A man in England has lately amused some people by swing broken glass.

Nine woods in Burlington county, N. J. have been on fire to a great extent, for several days past. On Monday, the fire reached the "Retreat Factory," and but for the continued exertion of the citizens and constant application to the roof and sides of wet blankets and carpets, that establishment must have been destroyed.

The authorities in India refusing to permit a woman to be tied, who was about to be burned

The Saturday Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1828.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Persons at a distance, wishing their contributions published in the *Post*, are again reminded that no article will be taken from the Post Office unless it comes free of postage.

The Old Maid may be a true picture, but we are confident that such subjects are rarely met in real life. We have generally found unmarried ladies, of a "certain age," kind, amiable, and endearing in their habits, and polished and agreeable in their manners. On any other subject we shall be glad to hear from L. but cannot oblige him by publishing the article in question.

A Wandering Minstrel shall be accommodated as soon as we can find room. Except in length, his production is quite unexceptionable.

We fear the communication in prose, furnished by *Palemon*, would not prove generally interesting to our readers. The poetry he refers to has been mislaid, and we shall thank him for another copy.

We were *not mistaken* in attributing the *Ode to Thought* to a *favorite* correspondent. We knew that *Senex* was the author, when we made the remark, and we again assure him that he holds a high place in our estimation, notwithstanding we sometimes apparently neglect him.

Timothy and Loran will be published on the first opportunity.

The Christian, and *The Sojourner*, two good articles, are placed on file for publication.

We do not like *The Mariner's Serenade* so well as many other productions of the same author, nor are we acquainted with any air to which it might be sung.

The *Address to the Ocean*, published this week, was received too late for notice in our last. We shall be glad to number *Ilus* among our correspondents.

The tale by *Simonides* is too long, and to barren of interest.

Subscribers to the Saturday Evening Post, or the Casket, are requested *not* to pay any subscriptions for those publications to Mr. WILLIAM ALLISON, near Uniontown, Pa.

AMERICAN QUARTERLY REVIEW.

On Monday, Messrs. Carey, Lea & Carey, published the 7th Number of the American Quarterly Review. We have found time to give it a hasty perusal, and offer our readers the results. The first article is on Brown's Philosophy, and the writer has brought to an examination of that work, much of the science that the book is calculated to impart. We hope that this well written article will have a tendency to invite public attention, more generally, to Mr. Brown's work, by which means, the inductive philosophy of the human mind, so justly extolled, and so happily illustrated, would be better understood, and become extensively useful.

The second Article is on Egyptian History. We have had occasion, in two previous numbers, to admire the composition of this contributor on the same subject, displaying much knowledge of the work on which he treated, and an ardent desire that his readers should participate in his advantages. The present article is superior to the other in elegance of composition, and cannot fail of exciting and rewarding much interest.

The third Article is on the jurisprudence of Louisiana, and is evidently from the pen of a gentleman intimate with the subject upon which he treats; it represents the subject in such a light that we cannot believe that the gentlemen of the law will long neglect in the middle States, what *young* Louisiana has so happily begun.—The laws of Louisiana have been so modified as to partake of the advantages of the common and statute laws of this country and England.

The fourth Article is a review of Mexico, in 1827, by H. G. Ward, Esq. This is an article of much merit, displaying, on the part of the writer, much knowledge of the subject upon which he treats, and a commendable degree of independence touching Mexico. Speaking as from a knowledge of facts, we allow of his censures, because we believe them fully deserved. It is refreshing to find a writer with independence sufficient to speak of a people as he finds them, without suffering his pen to run riot in praise, because he has partaken of good cheer; or to curse them from Dan to Beersheba, in return for some imaginary neglect.

The fifth Article is a review of "Heber's India." It is a mere synopsis of the Bishop's work, containing no criticism upon the book, and affording no new ideas upon the subject of which the Author treats; it is a newspaper abridgment.

The sixth Article is on German Literature.—It is pleasant and instructive, and does credit to the writer, as it adds to the value of the Review. The subject upon which the reviewer writes, is daily acquiring interest in this country, and such articles are eminently calculated to forward the good work.

The seventh Article on English Orthoepy is not so meritorious as some of its predecessors.

The eighth Article is on Franklin's second expedition. We have been indebted to the Review for an excellent abstract of the various information relative to Polar Expeditions, and the present writer has added to the obligation. This age will be ranked among the most useful that History has on her record. Courage and science have been employed in discoveries for the benefit of mankind, not in devising modes of destroying our species.

The ninth Article is on the Duke of Saxe Weimer's Travels in the United States. This we regard as one of the best of pieces; indeed, we cannot consent to suffer it to escape without some more particular remarks than this summary will admit; we therefore, for the present, only say that the Quarterly maintains its credit.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The instability of national greatness, of all affairs, in which human power alone is visible, was never more strikingly exemplified than in the present state and future prospects of Spain and Portugal; they stand upon the point of Europe, a beacon to warn against the pride of conquest, and a trust in wealth. Not only do we find the nations yielding to the oppressive influence of large powers, but there appears a prostration of individual character with reference to the energies of enterprize and generous daring.

Spain holds a valuable place in the recollection of those who love the stories of other days, in which its history is very important; the fertility of its soil, the salubrity of its climate, its conveniences for commerce, and its advantages for defence, render it especially worthy the attention of the ancients, and we find it in the earliest times referred to as furnishing an abundance of precious ore, metals and gems, and the more necessary appliances of commerce and domestic comforts, of corn, wine and oil. The happy location of this country assured to its its inhabitants the luxuries, but at the same time invited the predatory incursions of the Gothe, who soon became masters of the whole extent of the territory between the Bay of Biscay and the Mediterranean, and the Pyrenean mountains and the Atlantic Ocean. To these succeeded, as conquerors, the Moors, from the opposite shores of the Mediterranean, who seated themselves in the waste of nature's bounties, which the rigors of their faith induced them to use with caution; here they set up their rest, established their laws, introduced their customs, spread abroad the delicacies of their taste, erected elegant temples and palaces, laid out magnificent gardens, extended profitable husbandry, enforced wholesome laws, and, in the course of two centuries, made Spain the seat of literature and the arts. These were the golden days of the Peninsula; this was her Augustan age, and almost all of refinement that Spain has since known, and especially her precedence in the great enterprize of discoveries, should be referred to the advantages which she derived from the arts and sciences of the Moors. A description of all the elegancies which Spain exhibited in the best days of her subjugation to the Mahomedans, would appear like the legends of Fairy Land, rather than a record of historical truth; and when the historian approaches this era, he looks about for correspondent scenes in other countries with which to fortify his narrative, that he knows not even truth itself can render probable.

The delightsome climate of Spain was not less relished by the Moors than by the Spaniards themselves, and when the former were at length driven from the Peninsula to their own side of the Mediterranean, they taught their children to regard their trans-marine vicinage as their own sanctuary, some day to be restored, with its fine fields, fertile hills, rich plains and gold teeming mountains; and to this day their descendants, as they gaze across the narrow water that separates Barbary from the European coast, point to the dwellings of their ancestors, and call the country, *Home*.

It was not our intention to write a panegyric upon the Moors; but we can scarcely refer to their possession and cultivation of Spain without thinking of the glories which they brought to her; of their strict justice, their admirable discipline, their temperance, their fondness for the arts, and encouragement to such sciences as were then generally in repute; for mathematics, astronomy and (if we have the science in the right place) astrology, chemistry and alchemistry, music and poetry, architecture and arms; the brightest specimens of Spanish architecture are with confidence referred to Moorish taste and magnificence—but again we aberrate. While the Moors held possession of the Peninsula, its former inhabitants did not exist as slaves; a large number of them took refuge in the mountains, gathering within the narrow fastnesses their wives and children, and some scanty remains of flocks, and with the munition of rocks for their defence, they carried a continual predatory war upon their flourishing conquerors—for more than *six hundred years* they existed as an independent people, separate from the Moors and their Gallic neighbours; father transmitting to son the spirit of opposition and revenge, keeping alive by precept and example, a constancy of hatred that could not fail, with an increase of inhabitants, to prove annoying to the Moors, if not indeed destructive to their power in Europe, and accordingly we find them asserting, occasionally, their rights, and reclaiming, by parcels, their territory.

(To be continued.)

The London Times contains an article from a newspaper published at Leeds, the very centre of the manufacturing district in England, attributing the momentary animation in the manufactories to the circumstance that great exportations to this country were in progress in anticipation of the passage of our tariff law. After stating "that the city of New York and the other great depots of manufactures are quite overwhelmed with British goods," the Leeds editor proceeds thus:

"The severest stroke of all is the new American tariff, the injurious consequences of which may be supposed to have begun to operate some months ago; when the glut it has created is passed over, we may expect to see the manufacturers of the United States flourish in uninterrupted prosperity, for they have only been kept in subjection for a long time past by those immense sacrifices of British manufactures that have recently become too incidental to the trade to that quarter. *We should regret to see those manufactories once in unmolested enjoyment of the native market.*"

[Very many of John Bull would regret to see the Americans in possession of *their own* market! Let him regret!—for they will have it, sooner or later.]—*Niles.*

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening, 2d inst. by the Rev. Manning Force, Mr. THOMAS STEWART, to Miss SARAH CHUBB, daughter of Mr. Samuel Chubb,—all of this city.

On Third day, the 2d inst. at Friends Meeting House, Key's Alley, JOSEPH HOLTON, Merchant, to SARAH E. daughter of Joseph Jones, all of this city.

On the 13th of August last, Mr. CHARLES HENRY LEVERING, to Miss JANE HARPER, both of the city of Philadelphia.

On Sunday evening, the 30th ult. by the Rev. W. C. Mead, Capt. HENRY SHARP, to Mrs. ANN WHITNEY—both of Southwark.

On Saturday morning, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Dubois, Mons. AUGUSTUS FELTMAN, to Mademoiselle ESTELLE BERNARDIN, both of the corps de ballet of the Lafayette theatre, New-York.

At Richmond, Va. by the Rev. Stephen Taylor, on Wednesday, the 27th ult. the Rev. WILLIAM L. ARMISTEAD, Pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, Richmond, to Miss CHARLOTTE C. youngest daughter of the late Samuel Pleasants, of Richmond.

DIED.

On Monday evening, in the sixty sixth year of his age, after a short illness, JOHN HENRY ROBERJOT, of this city, Merchant.

On Monday last, the 1st inst. ELIJAH LAWS, in the 61st year of his age.

On Sunday afternoon, Mrs. NAOMI SCHOTT, aged 74 years, wife of Captain John P. Schott.

On Sunday evening, Capt. BENJAMIN BIOREN, in the 55th year of his age.

On the 31st ult. in Chester, after a long and lingering illness, JONATHAN FOWLE, Esq. aged 78 years.

On Monday morning, about 5 o'clock, Mr. SAMUEL BROCKDEN, a Soldier of the Revolution, in the 89th year of his age.

Departed this life, on Monday morning, the 24th ult. on his farm, at White Clay Creek Mills, New Castle county, Delaware, RICHARD E. SMITH, Esq. formerly of this city.

On Sunday, 31st ult. CAROLINE, infant daughter of John Stull.

On Sunday, 31st ult. Mr. GEORGE DAVIS, aged 74. Suddenly, on Saturday evening, the 30th ult. WILLIAM, son of John Paterson, Grocer, in the 23d year of his age.

About 9 o'clock, on Saturday evening, of the liver complaint, Mr. WILLIAM G. CREASE.

On Sunday, 31st ult. ELIZABETH H. daughter of Charles Stewart, aged one year.

At Baltimore, the Rev. ENOCH GEORGE, one of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, aged 60 years, leaving a wife and such a life of usefulness as arises above ordinary pancyric; his praise is in all the Churches.

On the 14th ult. in Charleston, of the prevailing (Dengue) fever, in the 65th year of his age, Mr. JOHN ASHE, Esq. an old and respectable inhabitant of this city.

On Tuesday morning, the 26th ult. ABIGAIL HILSE, consort of Joel C. Hilse, in the 33d year of her age.

In this city, on Monday, the 25th ult. Mrs. ELIZA SIMS, relict of Mr. John Sims, deceased, (and daughter of Mr. John Fitzinger, Sen'r of Bucks County,) aged 36 years.

On the 27th ult. after a protracted illness, in the 50th year of her age, Mrs. MARY M'CAFFERTY, wife of the late Mr. Jas. M'Cafferty, Drayman, of this city.

On the 28th ult. ABIGAIL ISRAEL, aged 83 years, sister of the late Israel Israel, Esq.

On Friday last, the 29th ult. in the 27th year of his age, CHARLES W. COLLINS.

On Friday last, 29th ult. at Brooklyn, after a lingering illness, Miss HANNAH BROOME, in the 49th year of her age.

At Smithville, N. C. on the 20th August, THOMAS C. LAWDER, aged 74. He was engaged in the battles of Trenton, Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth, and was taken prisoner at the siege of Charleston, S. C.

On Friday last, 29th ult. at the residence of Matthew Brown, Esq. in Frederick county, Md. JACOB NORRIS, Sen. son of the late Jacob Norris, Esq. of this city, in the 71st year of his age.

On the 18th ult. at Charleston, S. C. Mrs. ESTHER PARSONS, aged 52 years, a native of Elizabeth

"Variety is the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor."

THE "DECLARATION."

A lad should as late as it were,
And yet be in time—for Monsieur Lexpress,
Came on the books she handled read,
The date her form had hallowed,
And grieved that it was empty.
And stops his web was round me weaving
While listening to that wind harp's breathing
Whose melody so wild is,
When one, whose charms are not of earth,
(Her father just a plum' is worth
And she his only child is,)
Like Perth's fair maid before me stood,
As if to kiss in madcap mood
My eyes in slumber locked;
Her form was large—not large you'd say
Yet knew not where—to pare away,"
So finely it was moulded.
Her cheeks of a liquid blue
Like sapphires limpid water through
Their soften'd lustre darting.
Her mind-illumined brow was white
As snow dust in the pale moon light,
The hair, across it parting,
Was of that s pale brown,' we're told
By Scott, receives a tinge of gold
When sun-beams through it tremble.
And round her mouth two dimples played
Like—nothing e'er on earth was made
Those dimples to resemble,
And then she stood in girlish glee,
To win a pair of gloves, or see
How old 'twas looking while waiting,
When I, like blacksmith Hal, her waist
So tinsy-weensy embraced,
That's band there was no breaking.
Her swelling bosom heav'd at first
As if her boddice through would burst
In angry little billows;
Her eye was fired beneath its lashes,
As streams on which the lightning flashes
Will sparkle thro' their willows.
But when I toss'd the eager grasp
In which I to my breast did clasp
Her struggling and unwilling,
I felt her soft and slender fingers
(The tingling in my own yet lingers)
Within my pressure thrilling.
I spoke to her—she answered not,
I told her—knew I scarce know what,
I only do remember
My feelings when in words express'd
Though warm as August in my breast,
Seemed colder than December.
But who can words the thoughts express
Of love so deep so measureless
As that which I have cherished ?
Oh God ! if my scarred heart had given
The same devotedness to Heaven
It would not thus have perished.
I faltered out "you must have known
I long have loved—loved you alone,
But cannot know how dearly ;"
I told her, "if my hopes were crost
My ev'ry aim in life was lost"—
She knew I spoke sincerely.
She sang—but I brushless dwelt,
Upon her words, and would have knelt
To "Nay more not thus the least sir—
You have—you long have had"—" say on
Sweet girl—thy heart ?" "your foot upon
The flounce of my Batiste, sir."

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

AN ESSENTIAL.

An essential needful to life's preservation,
A word signifying an equivocation,
A cardinal point from whence come the warm breezes,
The state in which the mercurial freezes,
A somewhat we all ask for but oftentimes miss it,
A lady's retort when a kiss you solicit,
The miser's delight and superior idol,
A theory little understood drilled,
A person speaking by public permission,
And sometimes by occasion'd by constant collision;
If your better judgment allow and elect,
The word will be pendant with each line, explicit,—
The initials will show, with a slight transposition,
A name that's revered by each rank and condition.
J. S. D.

KISSING.

And if it were notlawful,
The lawyers would not use it ;
And if it were not pious,
The clergy would not choose it ;
And if it were not a dainty thing,
The ladies would not crave it ;
And if it were not a plentiful thing,
The poor girls could not have it.

APPEARANCE.

Appearance may deceive thee—understand
A pure white glove may hide a filthy hand.

IMPROVED FIRE-ARMS.

A man having sold a gun to an Irishman, he soon returned with it, complaining that the barrel was much bent. "Is it?" said he, "then I ought to have charged more for it."—"Why so?" said the other. "Because these pieces are constructed for *shooting round a corner.*"

REQUISITES FOR GOING TO LAW.

A lady asked an old uncle, who had been an attorney, what he left business, what were the requisites for going to law; to which he replied: *Why, nice it depends upon a number of circumstances.* In the first place, you must have a *good cause.* Secondly, a *good attorney.* Thirdly, a *good counsel.* Fourthly, *good evidence.* Fifthly, a *good jury.* Sixthly, a *good judge.* And lastly, *good luck.*

HOW TO AVOID DANGER.

"The best way," said Sir Boyle Roche, "to *avoid* danger is to *meet it plump.*"

FORGETFULNESS.

A rogue asked charity, on pretence of being dumb. A lady having asked him, with equal simplicity and humanity, how long he had been dumb, he was thrown off his guard, and answered, "Five years, madam."

A FAIR OFFER.

A gentleman who employ a great number of hands in a manufactory in the west of England, in order to encourage his work people in a due attendance at church on a fast-day, did them, that if they went to church, they would receive their wages for that day in the same manner as if they had been at work, upon which a deputation was appointed to acquaint their employer, that, if he would pay them for *two hours*, they would attend him now at the methodist chapel in the evening.

It is related of an old gentleman who was crippled by a painful fall, that in attempting to go down cellar, to draw some cider, taking with him a blue and white mug, which was highly valued in the family, he fell and broke the pile, which put him in great pain. His tender spouse, more anxious for her darling mug, than for the welfare of her unfortunate husband, ran to the head of the stairs and cried out: "My dear have you broke the mug, my dear?"—Smarting with pain, he replied: "No, but I will," and immediately dashed it against the wall.

A tutor and a person do another a kindness when they will ultimately benefiting himself; without thinking of the way people *fetch* a dry pump—*They pour a little water down in order to pump a large quantity up.*

FASHIONS AT ASCOT.

Ladies' hats, generally white, and four feet seven inches diameter, no veils; petticoats interestingly short; the dress of light-colored printed muslins and silks, of five hundred different patterns, decorated with enormous flounces; the extreme circle round the legs somewhere about ten feet.

MILITARY PRIDE.

A farmer was elected to a Corporalship in a militia company. His wife, after discoursing with him for some time on the advantage which his family would derive from his exaltation, inquired in a doubting tone, of Husband, will it be proper for us to let our children play with the neighbours' now."

Manufacture of a Batch of Mitchells.

The following resolution was passed by the Maine Legislature at its last session:

Resolved, that Moses Twitchell, William Twitchell, Rufus Twitchell, Moses Twitchell, jr. James Twitchell, John E. Twitchell, Mark Twitchell, Dorcas Twitchell, Sally Twitchell, Betsey Twitchell, Eliza Twitchell, Clarissa Twitchell, Lydia Twitchell, Cynthia Twitchell, and Rachael Twitchell, all of New Portland, in the county of Somerset, be severally allowed to lay aside the surname of Twitchell, and take the surname of *Mitchell.*" A pretty serious inroad this upon the *Twitchell* family.

A real Caleb Quotem.—The following dialogue took place between two citizens, after a late town meeting in a New England State:

Question.—Well, sir, how went your meeting?

Answer.—Very well.

Ques. Who was your moderator?

Ans. 'Squire Evans.

Ques. Who was chosen Clerk?

Ans. 'Squire Evans.

Ques. Who is your representative?

Ans. 'Squire Evans.

Ques. Who is your first selectman?

Ans. 'Squire Evans.

Ques. Who is your second selectman?

Ans. 'Squire Evans.

Ques. Who is your third selectman?

Ans. I don't know sartin, but believe 'tis 'Squire Evans.

JONATHAN AND THE DUTCHMAN.

The principal house at Madison, N. Y. is an ancient stone edifice, now, and for ages past, occupied as a store and tavern. Its builder and late proprietor was the late M——G. S——n, Esq. an ancient and somewhat eccentric Dutch denizen, who stood six feet in his shoes, weighed fifteen stone, and was in his way somewhat of a wag withal. The valley of the Kaatskill was chiefly settled by the Dutch, and the house of Mynheer was the principal place of resort for the Van Bokkelens and Van Ordens and Van Der Speigles of the neighborhood to smoke their pipes and crack their jokes of long winter evenings; before their peaceful country was overrun by the Yankees, who have swarmed over like once upon a region like the locusts of Egypt, equally hungry and destructive. It was the worthy host of huge dimentions, whom we have described, who was so grievously taken in once on a time in an encounter of wits with one of those keen eyed cunning Yankees, who prowl over the country and on the canals, with bags of feathers, or some other "notion" for their cushions. After some sporting and bantering between Mynheer and Jonathan, who had shown off some common slight of hand tricks with cards, to the great astonishment of the 'spoons' who were looking on, he, that is, the said Jonathan declared that he could swallow his robustuous host ! Notwithstanding that Jonathan had already played off several of his Yankee tricks which puzzled the good people exceedingly, yet this assertion was too great a mouthful for them to swallow, if the pedlar could. A bet sufficient to moisten the throats of the whole company, was the consequence between the principal parties, though the landlord in proposing it, had no idea that his customer would accept, when, as he supposed, he must be certain of losing. Jonathan then directed that Mynheer should be divested of his coat-and boots, and he stretched longitudinally on the old oaken table which had stood in the bar room for half a century. These arrangements having been made, Jonathan voraciously seized upon the honest Landlord's goty great too, which he pressed rather violently between his teeth, *giving* the good man a twinge which caused a writhing movement and a groan. 'Dunder and blixum!' exclaimed Mynheer; 'Vat de tefil do ye bite me sho vor?' 'Why you darned great fool,' said Jonathan, 'you did'nt think I was going to swallow you whole, did you?' A burst of laughter proclaimed Jonathan the victor, and Mynheer had to pay the toast and toddy.—*N. Y. Con.*

THE LIGHT OF NATURE.

The celebrated Mr. Hume wrote an essay on the sufficiency of the light of nature, and the no less celebrated Robertson wrote on the necessity of Revelation and the insufficiency of the light of nature. Hume came one evening to visit Robertson, and as evening was spent on this subject. The friends of both were present, and it is said that Robertson reasoned with unaccustomed clearness and power; whether Hume was convinced by his reasoning or not, we cannot tell, but at any rate he did not acknowledge his conviction. Hume was very much of a gentleman, and as he rose to depart, bowed politely to those in the room, while he retired through the door, Robertson took the light to show him the way. Hume was still facing the door: 'Oh sir,' said he to Robertson, 'I find the light of nature always sufficient,' and continued, 'pray don't trouble yourself, sir,' and so he bowed on. This unfortunate individual, and found that it is not only true that such an operation has been performed, but that it was done with so much exactness that the wounds healed almost entirely by the first intention, leaving the smallest possible vestiges of the performance, the scars are therefore much less apparent than could have been expected. The cicatrix upon the forehead, whence the adventitious nose was taken, is very small, and may be entirely concealed by the hair of the foretop, with the exception of that portion which extends to the root of the nose, which was designedly made in the place where there is usually a natural wrinkle, for which, without the closest inspection, it would be taken. The bones of the nose, which form the partition between the nostrils, and also the one forming the left side of the nose, were destroyed by the disease, (a cancer) but the operation was so conducted as to fill up the deficiency occasioned by the loss of these bones, and to give the whole, when complete, a form which will sell at moderate prices.

SAMUEL D. BREED,
No. 6 North Sixth street.
may 9-tf

J. S. RUSSELL'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
LAMP AND OIL STORE,
No. 68 CHESNUT STREET.
may 24—1yr

MISERY.

To be placed at the head of a dinner table before a delicious piece of roast beef; company large, including some half a dozen ravenous children, who will eat nothing but beef; every one vociferates in praise of the viand, while you are kept constantly sawing at it with acarving knife, as dull as Parsons Drowsy's sermons.—*Mem.* Thermometer at 90.

A revolutionary soldier the other day told us, that the present King of England had saved this country millions of dollars! Not knowing that economy was a very prominent trait in his character, we inquired how he did it ? Our informant replied, that "when the present King was about 16, he went to a jeweller and ordered a pair of elegant *Shoe Buckles*, intending to wear them at an approaching levee. The credit of the prince had been so much reduced by his extravagant habits that the jeweller refused to trust him. The prince, in a rage, told the jeweller he should *spoil his trade*, and with this threat left him. At the next levee the prince appeared, having neatly tied his shoes with a plain black ribbon.—The fashion thus set by the heir to the throne was followed by all classes; and buckles, which were before universally worn, both in England and America, were entirely thrown aside, and buckle-makers were obliged to learn other trades.

VILLAGE POULTRY.

We have often admired the policy of our villagers, who keep fowls to scratch up their gardens. Having a few precious feet of ground, not a particle of which should be misimproved, they lay out their beds and plant their seeds, and then let in their hens to mar their labors, and destroy the hopes of the season. A single old hen, well practised in the use of beak and claws, will do more injury in a garden in one hour, than the eggs and chickens of a dozen can compensate in a year. But if they merely injured the property of their owners, (however questionable the policy of keeping poultry in a village might be) no other person would have just cause of complaint. But where gardens and tenements join each other, these marauders think it no hardship at all to scale the walls, and scratch up the seeds of their neighbors. And hence besides the direct mischief they do to gardens, they set neighbors by the ears, and by their own clawing causes a clapper-clawing among the bipeds of the superior order.

CURE FOR STAMMERING.

Those (a correspondent assures us) who suffer under the distressing affliction of an impediment in their speech, may be effectually cured—where there is no malformation in the organs of articulation—by a perseverance for three or four months in the simple process of reading aloud with the teeth closed, for at least two hours in the course of each day. The recommender of this simple remedy adds—" I can speak with certainty of the utility of the remedy."

CURE FOR THE FEVER AND AGUE.

A writer in the Charleston Mercury, recommends the following prescription for the cure of the Ague:—Take a gill of very strong coffee mixed with an equal quantity of lime juice; the dose to be taken just before the fit of ague is expected. A single dose has cured an acquaintance of the writer, who had nearly forgotten it when he came across a review of "Dr. Pinqueville's Travels in the Morea," which contained the following paragraph:—

"I have often seen *intermitting fevers* subdued entirely by a mixture of *coffee* and *lemon juice*, which is the general remedy for them, all over the country. The proportions are three quarters of an ounce of coffee, ground very fine—two ounces of lemon juice, and three of water." The mixture to be drunk warm and fasting."

SOLVENT FOR PUTTY.

To remove panes of old glass from sashes, spread with a small brush a little nitric acid over the putty, and it will soon become soft, and can be removed without injury.

THE DAILY CHRONICLE,
DEVOTED TO
Politics, Science, Literature, the Arts, Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures.

COMMENCED on the 7th of April last, under the most favourable auspices, and already enumerates on its list of patrons, A LARGE AND RESPECTABLE PORTION OF THE PUBLIC OF PHILADELPHIA.

The following are extracts from the Prospectus, by which the publication was announced:

THIS JOURNAL shall be conducted on liberal and independent principles, and guided by the laws of integrity and decorum acknowledged by honorable men in the transaction of private life; with the utmost freedom of discussion on all subjects within its scope, it shall treat with due respect the customs and opinions of Society, in all its divisions; never sacrificing the cause of Truth to considerations that are too often found to prevail.

We shall be forward to protect the character of our Country and its citizens against malevolent attacks from any quarter. Strictures on either, founded in truth, and tending to our improvement, we shall receive as they deserve, and endeavour to point out the mode of making them useful.

The proceedings of Congress and the Pennsylvania Legislature, with such transactions of the other State Governments as may appear interesting, shall be duly attended to. Foreign and Domestic intelligence shall be carefully selected from every source of information, and presented in a form as attractive as we can devise; including reports of such trials and decisions in the Courts of Justice as may be thought likely to attract attention from the nature of the facts, or the principles involved in them.

The interests of the State of Pennsylvania, particularly the system of Internal Improvement, shall command our best endeavours to support them.

To Literature, and especially that of our own country, an ample portion of our care shall be devoted; while this department we shall always turn as to a recreation and relief from more irksome duties.

We shall endeavour to procure the earliest and most correct Commercial Information. Advertisements, Marine Intelligence, and everything usually connected within the province of a Daily Paper, are included in our design.

The Proprietors of the DAILY CHRONICLE have no doubt that a Journal conforming to this plan, and conducted with a competent share of ability, will receive sufficient encouragement to reward the labour and responsibility of the enterprise.

The DAILY CHRONICLE is published by CHARLES ALEXANDER, (late of the firm of ALEXANDER & ALEXANDER) at No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET, at EIGHT DOLLARS PER ANNUM—where SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISEMENTS will be thankfully received.
apr. 27—tf

BOOTS AT $2 50 ONLY.

THE Subscriber has just received a small invoice of Gentlemen's very superior Copper nailed Boots, which he will sell at Two Dollars and fifty Cents.

ALSO, Youth's Boots, at $2 00; with a general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemens' fancy and common shoes, of his own *manufacture*, which he will sell at moderate prices.

SAMUEL D. BREED,
No. 6 North Sixth street.

REMEDY FOR THE PILES.

THE Subscriber is in possession of an infallible remedy for that distressing disease called the Piles. Nothing short of the importunity of numbers who have been completely cured by him, has overcome his reluctance to put up this article, with the view of informing the afflicted where they can obtain a certain and safe remedy for this complaint. Suffice it to say, among the most distressing that "flesh is heir to." The subscriber informs the public, that by calling on his agents, they can see certificates which he believes will be satisfactory.

JNO. DITCHETT,
142 Willing's alley, 4th street.

Mr. John Ditchett.—Sir: I offer you my thanks, and consider it a duty incumbent on me, to desire and advise you, for the benefit of the afflicted, to make known to the world your "Spanish Specific," and I give this certificate to inform them that I was severely afflicted for 14 years, and in that time employed numerous but in vain purposes; and that in September, 1824, I heard of your Specific, and by only using one bottle am completely cured.

JOHN WHITE, Brandywine, Brandywine st.

N. B. My agents in Philadelphia are, Mr. Wm. Biddle, S. W. corner of Fourth and Race street.
H. A. Beck & Son, 249 North Front street.
Edwin T. Scott, 61 North Eighth street. June 14—3mo

A CARD.

J. H. BROWN

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his patrons and the public that the duties of his Seminary will be resumed on the 1st of September next. Fromberger's Court, back of No. 34 North Second street.

The Evening School will commence on the first Monday in October. Aug. 30—3t*

MR. WILLIAM E. ASHTON'S
INSTITUTION for YOUNG LADIES, No. 149 Chesnut street.

Mr. William E. Ashton respectfully informs his friends and the public, that the duties of his Seminary will be resumed on Monday, the 1st of September next.

He also tenders his most grateful acknowledgments for the favours he has already received, and assures his patrons that no attention shall be wanting to secure their future encouragement. His pupils will be instructed by the most eminent Professors in all the branches that constitute a polite and ornamental education.

The Hours of instruction from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 1, P. M. The afternoon will be devoted to the pursuit of the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French and Spanish Languages; to Music and Drawing, and other ornamental parts of a female education.

Mr. Daniel N. Ashton will conduct the preparatory department in a room convenient to the Seminary, on moderate terms. Aug. 30—3t

WATERMAN'S PRACTICAL GRAMMAR
FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

THE THIRD EDITION of this Grammar is now completed and ready for sale, whole and half bound. Many teachers are acquainted with the merits of this grammar, as it has been introduced into some of the most respectable seminaries, and well recommended by several learned professors; but as there are a number who have not seen it, they are invited to call at No. 88 South Fifth street, and examine for themselves.

A liberal discount will be allowed to teachers and booksellers, who purchase by the quantity.

8th mo. 30th—1t

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS lost, on the 8th inst. a SETTER DOG, named THORN, white, with yellow spots, both ears and parts of his head yellow, dark eyes and nose, nose sunk considerably between his eyes, a *Scar* on his left shoulder.

The above reward and all reasonable charges will be paid, by returning said dog to No. 45 Market street.
Aug. 23—3t

English and Classical Academy,
No. 73 Pine street.

THE ROOMS of this Institution having undergone a thorough repair, its duties will be resumed on Monday, the 1st of September. An examination of the Classes will be held on the first Friday of December, when a silver medal, bearing the young gentleman's name shall be presented to the most meritorious of the Senior Class, and suitable tokens of approbation to the deserving of the Junior Classes.

The Young Ladies' department will commence at the same time.

N. B. Term, twelve weeks, and no charge for August Vacation. SAMUEL M. GAYLEY,
Aug. 30—tf Principal.

WILLIAM E. MOORE,
UNDERTAKER,
No. 102½ Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth street, (south side.)

THE subscriber, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he keeps always on hand, a general assortment of coffins, of all sizes and patterns, plain or ornamented, also, end of every description ready prepared, which at the shortest notice, can be sent home to order. The whole business of Funerals will be attended to if desired, on very moderate terms, such as finding Hearses, Carriages, Shrouds, Scarfs, Crape, Gloves, Ice Boxes, &c.

The subscriber's intention is to devote his whole attention to the above named business.

N. B. Attendance at all hours. *Circumstances taken into consideration.* aug 30—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer at public sale, the following described property, situate on Cocalico creek, Cocalico township, in the county of Lancaster, and state of Pennsylvania, lying about seven miles from the city of Lancaster, eighteen from Reading, thirty-eight from Harrisburg, and twenty-nine miles from Downingtown, on the Downingstown, Ephrata and Harrisburg turnpike road, and a very useful and healthy situation. It comprises about three acres of land, more or less, on which is erected a stone Paper Mill, known for many years by the name of the EPHRATA PAPER MILL, sixty-four feet by thirty-five, with a wet house attached thereto, and the dry house on the second story, with one engine and one vat, with a well of water for the use of the engine, together with all the necessary machinery to carry on the business of paper making, which is now in full operation, and under the tenure of William Cooper. The additional improvements consist of a two story log dwelling house, also a log tenant house and stable, &c.

ALSO—One tract of excellent woodland, containing eighty acres and ten perches, situate also on Cocalico creek, which runs through the same, in the township aforesaid, lying about six miles from the former, up the creek.

A further description of this estate is unnecessary, as those disposed to purchase will of course view the premises. They will please call on either John Ephrata, or Jacob Konigmacher, who reside near the aforesaid property, and will show it to all those wishing to view the same. The terms will be made known on the first day of April, 1829. A clear and indisputible title will be given to the purchaser or purchasers. The sale will be held at the public house of Joseph Nies, near Ephrata, on Monday, the 29th day of September next. The conditions will be made known on the day of sale.

OBED FAHNESTOCK,
GEORGE FAHNESTOCK,
SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.
August 5, 1828. Aug. 30—3t*

THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.
IT HAS NEVER FAILED.

THIS Medicine, from the never failing powers of which can be proved by references to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city, can always be had at No. 176 CHERRY STREET, where application can be made *either by letter*, or personally. feb 16—1y

DR. CHAMBERS'
REMEDY FOR INTEMPERANCE.
BEWARE OF IMPOSTURE.

THE almost incredible success which Dr. Chambers' Medicine for the cure of intemperance, has experienced, has brought forth many fraudulent imitations of this valuable remedy. To secure the public against imposition, the directions accompanying the genuine medicine for April, since are signed by James H. Hart, M.D. and A. M. Fanning, successors to Dr. Chambers. Sold in Philadelphia exclusively by the following Agents: WILLIAM MOORHEAD,
315 South Second street.
ELLIS & MORRIS,
56 Chesnut street.
feb 16—tf

INDIGESTION.

THIS disease is one of the greatest evils of a city life. Whatever can contribute to remove it will always be acceptable to the public. The following certificate is for the remedy mentioned therein. Persons in want of such a medicine will find their wishes gratified by applying to C. B. Smith, corner of Arch and Fourth streets.

We, the undersigned, having been afflicted with indigestion, loss of appetite, and great weakness about the stomach and bowels, attended with an inward fever, for many years past, for the cure of which we have had recourse to a great many remedies without effect. On the recommendation of a friend, we have been induced to try the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir, from which we have found complete relief; and we feel it a duty to recommend it to those who are similar to us if those who are afflicted with the above complaint.

Margaret Beckman, 321 Lombard street; John Appen, 57 Orange street; Alexander Stevens, 353 Grand street; Jared Ferguson; Mary Ann Morris; John Williamson, New York. For sale by C. B. SMITH, Agent.
may 31—6m N. W. corner Second & Market, Philad.

CHARCOAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to No. 13 Dock street, where all orders for Oak and Pine Coal, will be thankfully received and immediately supplied. (in the City or Country adjacent) as the subscriber brings in and keeps constantly on hand a large supply. THOMAS KINSEY, Jr.
nov 25—1yr.

IMPERIAL BROKEN PAPER,

WELL adapted for fine wrapping, for sale at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 112 Chesnut street. July 19—tf

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c.

THE Subscriber has always for sale, a handsome assortment of Gold and Silver Watches of all kinds. Also, Gummins' superior eight day Time-pieces, gold seals, keys, breasting finger rings, keys, silver spectacles, thimbles, table and tea spoons, sugar tongs, musical boxes, and a variety of other goods, which he will sell wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices.

Orders from the country particularly attended to.
JOHN C. FARR,
Aug. 30—1y No. 88 Market street, Philadelphia.

LADIES' INSTITUTE,
Rear of No. 229 Arch street, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

THIS elegant and capacious establishment is now ready for the reception of pupils. It's fitted up in the handsomest style, and no pains or expenses have been spared to promote convenience and comfort in all the branches comprising a complete English Education, will be taught, in addition to which, the Latin and Greek Languages, (if required;) the French and Spanish; Music and Drawing; use of Globes; Philosophy and Astronomy; Geology, Botany, &c.

The Pupils in the several apartments are, Rev. M. M. Carll, Rev. R. W. Cushman, M. C. Joy, and the Subscriber, assisted by several gentlemen of eminence in their profession. B. MAYO.
Aug. 30—2t*

CANARY, MOCKING, & RED BIRDS.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 175 Cherry street, the first house above Eighth street. march 28—1y

TO CARPENTERS AND BRICKLAYERS.

FOR SALE, 50 Ladders. Inquire at Shop No. 20 Stamper's Alley, running from Second to Third street, between Pine and Lombard streets. July 19—3m

COPPER WAREHOUSE.

FRANCIS HARLEY, Sen. Coppersmith, 78 South Front street, above Walnut, has constantly on hand on his own manufacturing, COPPER KETTLES, TINNED do. do. of various sizes, calculated for washing, dairy or preserving, saucepans, Tea Kettles, STILLS of all kinds and SHAPES, and WORM tinned, convenient to the Still, and for Steam Boilers, all of which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail.

☞ All kinds of Suspenders repaired. may 31—1yr

BRUSH MANUFACTORY.

SAMUEL BURKART

HAS removed his Brush Manufactory from No. 66 North Front street, to No. 551 North Third street, one door below Arch street, Philadelphia, where he offers for sale, a general assortment of Brushes, which he will dispose of on as reasonable terms as heretofore. Aug. 23—3t*

PLASTERING LATH.

700,000 SAWED Plastering Lath, 1½ inches wide, 4 feet in length, of good quality, sawed to order, for sale on reasonable terms, in lots to suit purchasers, by

C. & W. MAULE,
Aug. 23—3t No. 329 North Front street.

COCALICO MILL STONES.

THE Subscriber have for sale the COCALICO MILL STONES, selected for grinding of Corn, Grain and Plaister, Orders addressed to either of their agents, viz. BRUSER & FRENCH, Columbia, Pennsylvania; H. KONIGMACHER, No. 24 Market Street, Philadelphia; CORNELIUS STOUT, Port Deposite, Maryland; P. FAHNESTOCK, No. 11, Light Street Wharf Baltimore, or to them; direct, to the Ephrata Post Office; Lancaster County Pennsylvania will be punctually executed and promptly attended to. WM. & JOS. KONIGMACHER.
april 19—1m1yr*

DR. BROWN'S PULMONARY SPECIFIC.

DR. BROWN'S celebrated Pulmonary Specific, for the cure of Consumption, Coughs, Asthma, &c. For sale at Frederick Klett's wholesale and retail drug store, north-east corner of Chesnut and Second streets, Philadelphia. 73 cents per bottle. may 24—6mo

HOTEL ON A NEW PLAN.

FURNISHED LODGING ROOMS may be had at the Toutine Coffee House, Wall street, New York, at 37½ cents the night, or 1.50 to 2 dollars a week.

The house affords every convenience of a regular hotel—Meals are given at any time, from a full to a dinner, and no change but for what is ordered. Aug. 2—3m

STUMPS.

ALL Persons whose upper front teeth, which have been allowed to press one against another, and to fall into a ruinous state of decay, and particularly if any of them are broken off, or near it; such persons would do well to apply to the Subscriber, before more Teeth fixed in the mouth upon the stumps, which can be done without pain. It is the best and cheapest way known, the way nearest to nature, and never injures the adjoining Teeth.

The Advertiser writes daily in the Chronicle, upon the preservation of the Teeth, and publishes something new every Saturday, or every other Saturday.

B. WILLIAMS, Dentist,
Aug. 2—3m Office, No. 122 North Fourth street.

SOUTHERN FEATHERS.

8000 Wt. Prime Southern Feathers, put up in sacks from 30 to 50 wt. to suit purchasers, which will be sold very low on application at the STORE of
SAMUEL K. BARTLESON,
feb 23—tf S. E. corner of Second and Pine street.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

ANN COOPER.

RESPECTFULLY informs her Friends, that she has opened a SCHOOL, at the South East corner of Third and Wood streets, Philadelphia.

The course of instruction comprises the following branches:

Reading, Penmanship, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography with use of the Maps, Ancient and Modern History, Needlework, if required. For terms apply as above. Aug. 23—6t

W. J. BEDLOCK'S

SELECT School for Young Ladies, and BEDLOCK & YOUNG'S Select School for Boys, will recommence their duties on the 1st of September next. No. 39 North Fifth street, Philadelphia.
Aug. 23—6m

HAT CASE AND BAND BOX MANUFACTORY,
No. 87 North Seventh street.

AN assortment constantly on hand, made in the neatest manner, to order. July 26—3m*

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

S. POTTER, No. 8 South Third street, up stairs, keeps constantly on hand, at the manufacturer's prices, a supply of

Writing Paper, from $3 50 to $5 per ream.
Letter Paper of various qualities, $2 50 to $5.
Printing Paper—Medium, Royal, Superroyal, Imperial, Columbian, Atlas, Double Atlas, Demy, from $3 75 to $7 per ream; together with a great variety of Wrapping, Ledger and Blotting Paper, Boards, Mats, Bank Note, and other Papers, Bonnet Boards, &c. &c.

Also, a constant supply of Standard SCHOOL BOOKS and STATIONARY, at the most Reduced prices.
june 28—tf

CLOAKS.

FOR SALE, wholesale or retail, at No. 48 Market street, third door below Second street, an elegant assortment of Men and Boy's Tartan and Camblet

Ladies' Circassian, Tartan and Camblet CLOAKS.

do. Bombazett do. do.

Children's Circassian and Tartan do. do.

The above comprises the most extensive assortment ever offered for sale in this city, and are well worthy the attention of economical purchasers and other purchasers.

Also, an elegant assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress Coats, of the most approved fashion, and of the most durable ingredients, to be sold on reasonable terms for cash.

Also, a fine assortment of Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets, and Children's Roman and Shoes, of all colours and descriptions, of his own manufacture, and purchased at the French shops, which, by having great experience in making, he is enabled to make them equal to any fancy shoe sold in their orders, that he can make to order, and also has always a constant supply of shoes, which he can sell as low as they can be purchased at the French shops, and will be glad to purchase cheap, and which he can warrant as being made of the best materials. june 28—3m

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM H. C. RIGGS, Clock and Watch maker, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his establishment from No. 24 Chesnut street, to No. 67 S. Front st. (east side,) where he will continue business as heretofore.

A Marine Chronometer for sale. Also, a good second handed eight day Clock, gold and silver Watches, &c.
july 5—3m

JACOB W. M'CURDY,
LADIES' FANCY SHOE STORE,
No. 179 Arch street, second door above Fifth.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and the public that he constantly keeps a large assortment of Ladies' Misses', and Children's Boots and Shoes, of all colours and descriptions, of his own manufacture, and purchased at the French shops, which, by having great experience in making, he is enabled to make them equal to any fancy shoe sold in their orders, that he can make to order, and also has always a constant supply of shoes, which he can sell as low as they can be purchased at the French shops, and will be glad to purchase cheap, and which he can warrant as being made of the best materials.

ANTI-SYPHILITIC SYRUP.

THE genuine Anti-syphilitic Syrup of Lisbon, prepared and sold by Frederick Klett, at the north-east corner of Callowhill and Second streets, Philad. price $1 per bottle. may 24—6mo

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING
EXECUTED IN THE BEST MANNER
AT THE OFFICE OF THE S. E. POST.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR NEW YORK.
THROUGH IN ONE DAY.

THE STEAM BOAT PHILADELPHIA, Capt. Kellinger, leaves the WALNUT STREET WHARF every morning, except Sundays, at 6 o'clock, for TRENTON, BORDENTOWN, BURLINGTON, FLORENCE, BRISTOL and INTERMEDIATE TOWNS. Passengers for New York take the Coaches at Bordentown, and after a pleasant land carriage of only 24 miles, arrive at the NEW YORK HOTEL, where they will meet the STEAM BOAT NEW YORK, Captain Jeffries, and arrive in New York the same afternoon—generally about four o'clock.

N. B. For Seats apply at the Steam Boat Office, No. 32 NORTH THIRD STREET, opposite Fleeking's City Hotel, No. 8 ARCH STREET, corner of Dock street, or of the Captain on board the Boat, at Arch Street Wharf.
May 3—tf

SAMUEL K. BARTLESON,
N. E. CORNER OF SECOND & PINE STREET,

HAS on hand, an extensive assortment of OFFICE VENITIAN BLINDS, which he offers low for cash. He has also a very large number of the most fashionable well made BLINDS, of various sizes, equal to any ever offered for sale on this continent. feb—tf

R. S. RISLEY & CO.

HAVE at their Store, No. 68 NORTH THIRD STREET, between Arch and Cherry streets, a handsome assortment of RICH CUT and PLAIN GLASS FURNITURE KNOBS, &c. of every description, having erected a GLASS CUTTING FACTORY immediately back of the Store, where GLASS of every description will be cut to order, or sold on the most reasonable terms, ☞ Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine for themselves
aug 9—tf

Philadelphia Suspender Manufactory,
NO. 138 MARKET STREET,

A few Doors above Fourth street.

VAN HORN & TIMM respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they manufacture and have constantly on hand, a large assortment of Silk, Worsted, and Cotton Suspenders, Russian Belts, Silk, Hair, and Patent Leather Stocks, Vest Sprigs Breast Supporters, &c. all of which they dispose of on the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail.
may 31—1yr